The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dates by Atlantic Cable to Saturday Night.

The Final Settlement Between Austria and Italy.

Italy Becomes Possessed of the Venetian Frontiers.

Austria Assumes the Debt of Thirty-five Million Florins.

Italy Grants Complete Amnesty for Political Prisoners.

Selections from the Foreign Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Latest Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

FINAL SETTLEMENT AND TREATY.

Austria Yields to Italy the Possession of the Venetian Frontier and Undertakes to Pay a Debt of Thirty-five Millions of Florins.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6.

By the treaty between Italy and Austria the former acquires the Venetia frontiers, while the latter assumes the debt of 35,000,000 florins.

The Italian Government Declares Full Amnesty for all Political Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6.

A complete amnesty has been accorded by Italy to all political prisoners.

Arrival of the China.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The steamship *China*, from Boston on the 26th of September, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales at a decline of ⅛d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14½d.

Tallow is firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Consols 89¼.
United States Five-twenties 70¾.
Illinois Central Shares 78⅛.
Erie Shares 51⅛.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Battle in Abyssinia—Famine in India—The Eastern Question—Unification of Peoples—The Plebiscite in Venetia—Mr. Moncure Conway—The Prussians—Ammunition for Canada—Apprehensions for Ireland—Belgium.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 21, 1866.

There has been a great battle in Abyssinia. King THEODORE has beaten his enemies as decisively as his brother of Prussia at Sadowa. The details fill two columns—but I omit them. A French paper gives an account of President JOHNSON's tour to Chicago, in a letter from New-Orleans, which, as the place in America best known to French readers, seemed to the editor the best from which to have an American letter. So a London letter might be the proper place to describe a great battle in the bosom of Africa—but, as I might blunder in Abyssinian geography or politics, I forbear.

India, however, as a portion of the mighty British Empire, is quite in my line. The famine in Bengal, by the sheer neglect, the blundering inefficiency of the Government, has assumed the most terrible proportions. The poor Hindoos, so unhappy in not being negroes, are now flocking into Calcutta, where twenty thousand are fed daily. Other large towns are also crowded with starving multitudes. Nine hundred dead bodies are found in a morning in the streets of Balasore. The cholera has broken out to finish the work of famine, and helpless British red-tapeism presides over the terrible mortality. Is it strange that a CARLYLE, a KINGSLEY, and a good many more should wish to thrust aside these constitutional incompetencies, and have the benefit sometimes of an energetic and beneficent despotism?

Not only this starvation of probably more than a hundred thousand people under a British Government might have been prevented by a little energy, but the famine itself, and all famines in India could and should be prevented. The only cause of a famine in that climate is drouth. But the rivers that pour down from the Himalayas are abundantly sufficient to irrigate the whole country, and the works for irrigation pay enormous profits. It needs only an energetic Government to set on foot or encourage the necessary works to make the whole country a garden of perpetual and unfailing fertility. For a century the English have misgoverned and plundered India, and when such a calamity falls upon the country, they alone are responsible. It is a bad thing to say, but when people perish by tens of thousands from the neglect of their rulers, what is it but wholesale murder?

News from the east of Europe is not always reliable, but the trains laid by Prussia and Italy in European Turkey appear to be exploding. There has been a battle in Candia. There are movements in other islands and on the mainland. The King of Greece, either backed by some stronger power, or urged by his own subjects, has declared that he is not only King of Greece, but King of the Greeks, and that he must sympathize with them in their efforts for freedom. The English and French have sent naval forces, and are active in the field of diplomacy. These two Powers act together in the sweetest unity, keeping also a sharp lookout on each other. But the great Northern Power, soon, as M. DE LAVALETTE has just told us, to have a population of a hundred millions, is also moving. Russia is concentrating troops on the Black Sea, where she is also increasing her naval forces, and preparing, it is said, to hold a meeting with the American fleet that is to winter in the Mediterranean. And Russia, it is said, to complete her unity and consolidate her power, is about to annex, finally and completely, the Kingdom of Poland. Unity is the movement of the age. Italy unites. Germany unites. France is preparing to unite with herself all who belong to her nationality. Russia follows the example and impulse—obeys the instinct of nationality. It is only in America where a great political party labors to keep the nation divided, and therefore weak. I do not wonder that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who wished the other day "success to the President's work of pacification," fails to understand this miserable policy, which gives to Russia the friendship of a giant if you please, but a crippled giant. America, with ten States out of the Union, is like our poor Mr. SNYDER, the American inventor cursed with the patronage of the British War Office—worried into a stroke of the palsy, and now lying with one-half his body without sense or power of motion. Russia annexes Poland against the wishes no doubt of great numbers of Poles, because the strength and welfare of the Empire require it. America keeps ten powerful and productive States out of the Union, though their people demand admission, because the fanaticism of a party demand their exclusion. Well, gentlemen Radicals, you have the best wishes of a good many people over here for your success. They wish you joy of *your* Poland—of *your* Ireland. They hope to see it for years to come a source of continued irritation and weakness. They care not how long you keep a broken leg and an arm in a sling. Paralyze your power, alienate millions of your people present and to come—plant hatred and revenge instead of love and loyalty in the bosoms of the generation now growing to manhood, and there will be so much the less to fear from America as the enemy or to hope as the ally of any European Power—so much the less to hope or dread from her expansion—so much the less to hope or fear from her example.

There is a curious *canard*, as I imagine it must be, about Venetia. The Italians are outraged that the Emperor NAPOLEON should have required an appeal to the votes of the Venetians before their annexation to Italy. But it was a little formality consistent with the Emperor's theory of government, which he has picked up somewhere—possibly in New-York—the theory that a Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. The story is that the Emperor wishes the Venetians to vote against annexation to Italy and for an independent Government of their own; and that in case they do so, they are to have for their Sovereign MAXIMILIAN, now or lately Emperor of Mexico. The fact that the Empress CHARLOTTE, who has the power to fascinate everybody but the Mexican republicans, is staying at Miramar, strengthens this supposition. A gentleman in whose judgment I have great confidence, who is now in Venetia, assures me that out of the large towns a majority of the people would prefer the Austrian to the Italian Government; but populations are governed by impulses, and if the current sets for Italian unity, they will go with it. The *Times* says: "There never was a *plébiscite* yet, in ancient or modern times, in France, Italy, or elsewhere, in which the people understood anything either of the purpose or the effects of their votes." This is rather a strong way of putting it, but the machinery of elections on both sides of the Atlantic shows that the reasoning faculties are not the only ones appealed to. In England—as the same high authority informs us—"the Liberals bribe, the Tories intimidate. A great Tory magnate sends his nominee to Parliament to keep things as they are; a Manchester radical gives ten thousand pounds for a seat, and votes for reform." In America, where, as the same journal informs us, there is no talk of bribery, and can be no intimidation, there seem yet to be influences as potent as either to direct and control the force of public opinion. Just so!

Why is it, asks Master MONCURE CONWAY, that in respect to American affairs, the French are always right, and the English always wrong? Master WENDELL PHILLIPS says it is because the French have read DE TOCQUEVILLE on Democracy. But Englishmen have also read DE TOCQUEVILLE. Furthermore, there were in the late war as many Frenchmen and French journals in favor of the South as of English; and the French Government was ready to intervene at one time, at least by mediation, which the English declined to do. On the whole M. DE TOCQUEVILLE had, I imagine, very little to do with it. Those in France and in England who sympathize with the radical disunionists in America are not the statesmen or the philosophers of either country. They are fellow radicals—birds of a feather—the most ultra, impracticable and unreasoning of fanatics. The sympathies of moderate, reasonable and friendly men in both countries are with those who are striving to restore the Union and to heal the wounds of past divisions.

The Prussians have made their triumphant entry into Berlin with an immense display; and in one respect, if in no other, they deserve their triumph. An Austrian commission, not partial of course to the Prussians, have examined into the conduct of the Prussian troops during the war, and reports that no woman was outraged, that very little was stolen, that the soldiers as a rule paid for everything they took, that the whole conduct of the common soldiers was most praiseworthy. In some cases the officers were insolent. The necessary requisitions for quarters, &c., bore hardly at times upon occupied towns, but of the conduct of the men there is very little complaint. In fact, German troops in Europe bear the best possible character for intelligence, discipline and kindness, and war as they carry it on loses half its terrors; yet they conquer all the more rapidly, and subdue all the more effectually. The better an enemy is treated the more readily and cheerfully will he submit to his conqueror. He is twice conquered. first by force and then by kindness. Chivalry, generosity and magnanimity are the qualities to command the world.

To come nearer home, the English mind is at this moment occupied by three questions—the safety of Canada, the probability of an insurrection in Ireland, and the fate of Belgium. Troops are being sent to Canada, and a hundred tons of ammunition have just been sent from Woolwich. All the breech-loaders now constructed have been sent out with the troops, or will be forwarded as soon as possible. The Government has guaranteed three millions of Canadian stock for the completion of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and the purchase of the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company. Whatever may have been the feeling of the late Ministry, the present one will stand by Canada to the extent of its ability. And, now that the gun has been found that will pierce any iron-clad afloat, they are being made and furnished to the navy as fast as possible. The *Times* holds that the wooden steamers armed with this gun will do as well as the iron-clads—but that is probably running the thing under water. The 9-inch wrought-iron rifled gun, however, with Major PALLISER's chilled iron shot and shell is no doubt a formidable piece of artillery; but a British naval officer at Montevideo, who has had an opportunity of examining the *Kansas*, now or lately at that port, writes home that she would astonish the slow vessels of the English navy as effectually as the needle-gun did the Austrians. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Democratic Progression—The Cheap Literary Press—How Newspapers are Made in Paris—France and Mexico.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866.

One of the most significant indications of the progress of democratic ideas in France is the extraordinary development which has taken place, within not more than three years past, in Parisian journalism. The cheap literary Press has, in particular, attained a circulation which would seem fabulous, if it were not a positively established fact. Political journals in France, as well as all publications which insert paid advertisements other than those of an exclusively artistic or literary character, are taxed six centimes (a fraction over one cent) on each copy printed, but non-political periodicals pay no stamp duty whatever. M. MILLAUD, formerly one of the proprietors of the *Presse*, a gentleman of great business talent, conceived and executed first the idea, since imitated by others, of starting in Paris a daily newspaper sold to the public for *one sou* per copy, and furnishing all sorts of matter, outside of the forbidden domain of politics. This sheet, in the course of a very short time reached a circulation of 100,000 copies, daily, and has continued to increase steadily, until, at the present moment, it has attained not far from 400,000—the most prodigious success ever known in the annals of journalism. The clear profit on the enterprise was, last year, 680,000 francs, or $136,000. The *Moniteur*, taking advantage of its position as the official organ of the Government, soon profited by the example of M. MILLAUD's *Petit Journal*, and, for the past two years, has published a small evening edition at the same price, (one sou,) containing political as well as literary matter. The evening *Moniteur* bears the Government stamp, which in this case is of course a fiction, and is a formidable rival to the *Petit Journal*, having arrived at a daily edition of 350,000. The independent political journals have frequently protested against the unfair privilege thus accorded to the *Moniteur*, but without avail.

Very few of the Paris journals, even the most important, possess their own printing materials. The work is done by special establishments, the two principal printing-houses being those of SERRIERE, in the Rue Montmartre, and DUBUISSON, Rue Coq-Héron. Here the editions of several daily and many weekly newspapers are "worked off." M. SERRIERE's presses now employ a forty-horse power engine, built by the well-known machinists, MARINONI & CHAUDRE. Ten years ago, M. SERRIERE required only an engine of four-horse power.

M. DE GIRARDIN, founder of *La Presse*, and the actual proprietor of the new and popular *Liberté*, recently published an article describing the difficulty experienced in printing the daily edition of *La Liberté* (50,000 copies) between 3:30 and 5:30 o'clock P. M. He announced at the same time that he soon hoped to overcome the obstacle then existing by means of a new press, invented by M. MARINONI. The latter gentleman immediately addressed a letter to M. DE GIRARDIN, disclaiming the merit attributed to him of being the inventor of the cylindrical press, the initial idea of which he attributes to NICHOLSON, in 1790. He adds that he himself was encouraged by M. DE GIRARDIN, in 1848, to construct a four-cylinder press for the printing of *La Presse*, and machines on this model are now in use in several Paris offices. All these presses will, he thinks, be superseded by the cylindrical presses above mentioned, of which M. MARINONI claims to be the inventor conjointly with Col. HOE, of New-York, "the constructor of the enormous presses employed in the United States and in England." M. MARINONI not only gives due credit to Col. HOE, but he also adds that it is owing to M. SERRIERE's improvements in newspaper stereotyping that the new cylindrical press can be rendered of practical utility.

I have endeavored to obtain some precise information relative to this invention, destined, M. MARINONI says, to take the place of the large American presses of HOE, which cost large sums of money and require so vast an amount of room as to render their use out of the question in Parisian printing-houses.

The price of a ten-cylinder Hoe press, brought to France, is 140,000 francs. They occupy a space of about ten yards long by three yards wide, and from eight to ten yards high. They require, to work them, a complement of fourteen persons, and yield from 18,000 to 20,000 copies per hour. Of course I merely mention these facts, well known in America, for the convenience of comparison.

The new cylindrical machine costs only 30,000 francs, or $6,000. The space it requires is 5½ yards long, 2½ yards wide, and 2 yards high. Three hands suffice to work it, and it prints 10,000 sheets per hour. Compared with the "Lightning press," the "cylindrical" offers the advantage of a triple economy of money, space and labor. Two of these presses, costing together 60,000 francs, will print 20,000 copies per hour; pecuniary economy, 80,000 francs. The two united machines require only five hands—a saving of nine persons' labor, from which, however, must be deducted the extra cost of stereotyping, amounting in Paris to sixteen francs. By the process perfected by M. SERRIERE, a few minutes suffice to reproduce the "forms" of a newspaper, and from the stereotyped *fac-simile* the edition is printed, thus accomplishing a further saving in the wear of type. The exiguity of Parisian *ateliers* has hitherto prevented printing offices from employing American presses, and has kept them, in this respect, in a situation inferior to American and English establishments; but if the assertions of M. MARINONI are correct, they will now carry off the palm of superiority. Although these facts might properly have been privately communicated to the publishers of the TIMES, I have ventured to incorporate them in this letter, knowing that all important mechanical improvements and ameliorations are interesting to the general mass of the American public.

The official journal published yesterday, the Convention between France and Mexico, concluded July 30, 1866. By the terms of this treaty, Mexico delegates to France fifty per centum of the Customs duties to be collected in the ports of the Gulf, and twenty-five per centum of those to be collected in the ports of the Pacific. One portion of the sums derived from these sources is to be appropriated to the payment of the annual interest, at three per cent., on the sums due to France, in virtue of the stipulations entered into at Miramar, and on the advances subsequently made to MAXIMILIAN by the French Government. The remainder will be employed to pay the interest on the loans of 1864 and 1865.

In the face of this treaty, it becomes pertinent to inquire what resources are left to MAXIMILIAN to carry on his Government? According to the official statement of the Mexican treasury, published about a month ago, the budget of receipts was as follows:

Customs on the Gulf, (in round numbers)	$7,600,000
Customs on the Pacific, (in round numbers)	3,000,000
Revenue from all other sources, (in round numbers,)	8,400,000
Total	$19,000,000

Mexico having previously given up 75 per cent. of the Pacific customs duties, and now abandoning the remaining 25 per cent., the $3,000,000 from this source must be entirely subtracted from the above estimate. Again, as she has heretofore set aside 49 per cent. of the Gulf duties, to guarantee the English and Spanish debts, and now gives up 50 per cent. more of the same revenue to France, Mexico will only retain one per cent. of the estimated Gulf duties, to wit, $76,000. The budget thus modified (!) is as follows:

Gulf Customs	$76,000
Pacific Customs	000,000
Other revenues	8,400,000
Total	$8,476,000

It appears, then, that the total sum left to Mexico to pay the internal debt, the army, and to carry on the Government, is eight and a half millions of dollars, leaving out of the question the problematical character of these figures themselves. It is quite clear, and the independent journals of Paris do not hesitate so to declare openly, that the end of the Mexican "Empire" is near at hand, and that the Convention of July 30th is equivalent to the abdication of MAXIMILIAN.

The whole thing is intensely farcical to all who have not been bitten by the Mexican lottery scheme. We read that the ancient auguries could not meet without laughing at each other; the auguries of the French Cabinet probably smiled, in a doleful sort of way, when they prepared this precious treaty for publication, and even the compositors in the *Moniteur* office doubtless indulged in a quiet grin when putting the manuscript into type. It is proper to add, however, that the holders of Mexican scrip, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the Ministerial press to imbue them with the hope that the various loans and lotteries of Mexico will be assumed by France, do not seem to think the affair so exquisitely funny after all.

It has been well known in Paris that the cholera was making considerable ravages in the city during the Summer months, but no information was published on the subject, and the public, left in ignorance, naturally exaggerated the inroads of the scourge. The Government at last breaks silence, professing to be actuated by a desire to "enlighten and reassure numerous interests," alarmed by the pressure of the malady. Though the French "Circumlocution Office" has been an unnecessarily long time in arriving at this salutary determination, we are still thankful for the details thus tardily furnished. It appears, from the official note in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, that the first cases of cholera manifested themselves early in July, and the epidemic speedily attained its maximum. The deaths during the greater portion of July averaged 150 *per diem*. In the beginning of August the mortality diminished considerably, the average number of deaths in the hospitals during that month having been 23 daily. In the first ten days of September it has fallen to 15. It will be seen from these figures that the population of Paris being 1,667,841 inhabitants, the epidemic has by no means reached an alarming development. This is an additional reason why daily bulletins should have been published from the commencement of the malady. The *Moniteur*, without giving the figures, states that the deaths from cholera, outside of the hospitals, have at no time been numerous, and have averaged, since 1st of September, twenty-two *per diem*.

Very odd things are sometimes sold at the great Parisian auction mart, in the rue Drouot. Such is the mania in France for collecting curiosities, that I have often seen old bits of cracked crockery—"cups and saucers without the slightest relation to each other in size or shape," as Toodles would say—bid off at fabulous prices. A well known auctioneer now advertises an approaching sale of two novel collections. One comprises several hundred pairs of—suspenders, from all countries, and "once worn by celebrated persons." The other consists of 23,000 newspaper bands and wrappers, the oldest of which is certified to be over 200 years old. Where is "collection mania" to end? RALPH EASEL.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

Good Advice to the King of Bavaria—Very Plain Talk to Royalty—The Peace Between Austria and Prussia—The Situation in the Southwest.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1866.

PLAIN TALK TO A KING.

The fact that the King of Bavaria is not two weeks older than twenty years, seems to have impressed his people with a fatherly concern for his welfare. They give him unlimited quantities of good advice, not only on the street corners, but in the Senate and public journals; and not only good advice, but very grave paternal reproofs and admonitions. The most notable instance of it has lately appeared in the form of "an open letter of a plain Bavarian subject to his King," published first in the Ingolstadt papers, then republished in pamphlet form, making a great sensation.

First, instead of beginning it with the usual pomposity of adjectives, he simply says "Dearest King." Then, among other things, he tells him that the Bund was'nt worth fighting for, and that Bavaria was foolish to do it. He says:

> "I, at least, during the whole war—though I don't read so very many papers—have seen only one unit, and that was Prussia; all over the rest of Germany nothing but wretched misunderstanding, lamentable discord, petty quarrels about rank. * * * * But BENEDEK commanded alone, your uncle commanded alone, the Prince of HESSE alone, if I am not mistaken the Badenese a little alone sometimes; the Hannoveians have—between you and me—gone to the wall alone, and how is it with us? If we go on this way much longer alone, then we'll not go very long alone. This I must say, and, if it somewhat disturbs your royal serenity and grace, the truth must out."

Again:

> "A while ago the army was mobilized, and we all said then, 'Now look out! it will be life and death!' Even if we didn't expect that you would bring BISMARCK to us in Ingolstadt on a wheel arrow, still our hopes were moderate; we hadn't the least idea that in four weeks the Prussians would get into Bayreuth and Nuremberg!
>
> We have no end of complaints that the enemy always outnumbered us in every engagement. They may have sometimes been superior in numbers, but why? Because our army was senselessly scattered, and was frittering itelf in small affairs, in skirmishes, &c., instead of concentrating and fighting a great and decisive battle. But was it true? The Bavarian numbered between 120,000 and 130,000, a great part of which was in the field, while the Prussians never had more than 30,000 or 40,000 effective men in Upper Franconia, and 10,000 or 15,000 in Lower. What are 40,000 or 50,000 Prussians against 80,000 or 100,000 Bavarians, who, in addition, are fighting on ground which they know, and for their own homes? * * * * What then is all this conscripting and drilling, this manœuvering and parading, this promoting and retiring and pensioning, this bomb-casting and measuring and testing, year in and year out, when the moment it comes to plain fighting the army is condemned to play a fool's part? Condemned, I say, because I make a distinction between the army itself and its management. The bravest army can, like the keenest knife, rust away in shame and ignominy, or waste away into contempt through endless, planless cross-firing and cross-marching.
>
> Some say your uncle (Prince CHARLES, was Commander-in-Chief,) let the thing fall purposely. I should say then dearest King: Uncle, what does an uncle matter? Away with him. Or perhaps it was his Chief-of-Staff who was always saying "right flank" when everybody said "left flank." Out with him. The people did not all fall on their heads; yet, your Majesty must know a great deal better than they do, for you have such an eminent Cabinet around you, *i. e.*, men who know when it rains. Your Majesty has so many that are called 'councillors,' as ministerial, privy and public councillors, government councillors, upper and lower war councillors, upper accountant councillors, finance councillors, war councillors, &c., in endless length, whose business it is to come to you and say "dearest King, so or so won't win." Or, in fact, has Bavaria *had* no head?"

Only one more extract from this daring paper:

> "And so, dearest King, let's have peace" (it was written before peace was signed,) "then you can once more rest quietly in the palace and we shall be able to think about something else than—the Prussians. Let your army, already disgraced enough, come home without much whooping and trooping, so that the boys can get back again to their acres—it is now late harvest—the clerks to their counters, the students to their university, the lads to their parents, the prisoners to their homes, the wagons to their sheds and the fathers to their families, and God give you wisdom and strength, your throne faithful councils, and us all a new heart in proper time!"

The most remarkable thing is that neither the author nor the newspaper were suppressed or troubled. In Prussia the writer of such a document (I have translated it literally) would have been abolished inside of twelve hours, "annexed" to the penitentiary for his natural life. I am bound to say that there is greater freedom of the Press in South Germany just now than in Prussia. Here an occasional number of some penny-a-liner sheet was confiscated during the war, (three I remember only,) but when the Prussians took Frankfort they arrested twenty-one editors and and suppressed nine journals entirely. The other day the Hannover *Zeitung sur Norddeutshland* came to us with nine great holes in its editorial and correspondence columns, which it facetiously called "censor gaps." Here the papers are not submitted to the degrading and contemptible process of revision; if the police take offence at anything in the morning paper, (sent in before the paper is issued,) which is very seldom, they simply confiscate that issue, but in Prussia they strike it out and send it back. In Berlin the *Cladderadatsch*, a comic paper, was suppressed one week, but now appears again—a step that would be equaled only by the English Government suppressing *Punch*, for the comic papers have an immense influence in Germany, are, in fact, the "Fourth estate" itself.

THE PRUSSO-AUSTRIAN PEACE.

You have already, doubtless, published the text of the treaty. It will be perceived that it makes no mention of the vote which the Paris *Moniteur* a few days ago said was to be taken in Venetia as to the choice of rulers. The French had the *sang froid* to compare such a vote with the victor policy of Prussia, who takes States and cities without giving the people a vote. Just as if there was any doubt which way Venetia would vote! The Viennese claim that the Emperor has recognized the principle of universal suffrage for Austria by insisting on it for North Schleswig. They also lay stress on the fact that the Emperor has expressly recognised Italy under the title of "the Kingdom of Italy."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHEAST.

The Emperor's Government is preparing itself for new troubles in the direction of Turkey and Greece. As soon as it became certain that peace would be established at Prague, the whole vast army was put under motion toward Trieste, and for ten days and sixteen hours the road was closed to private travel. Seventy trains every twenty-four hours were pushed over the great Semmering Pass—a feat that had before been deemed impossible—and it is calculated that if all the coaches had carried men, 350,000 troops would have been transported in that time. They go mostly to Goez, near Trieste, and to a point on the Adriatic opposite Venice.

The French Emperor also undoubtedly had an eye to that when he accepted the Marquis DE MOUSTIER as Foreign Minister instead of DROUYN DE L'HUYS, as the Marquis has been for many years an Embassador at Constantinople and Vienna.

The Serbians are said to be armed to the teeth, well supplied with rifled cannon and other modern arms, and their committees are only waiting the signals from other parts of Europe to rise. Russia is there stirring them up, while, on the other hand, the Prussian Court is exerting a conciliatory influence to preserve peace. The Hungarians will be almost certain to drag Austria into it in some way, as Hungary is largely Protestant, and sympathises with the victims of Turkey's oppression. SEGREX.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Congratulatory Address to Capt. Anderson of the Great Eastern.

On the 20th a deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce went on board the *Great Eastern* and presented the following address to Capt. ANDERSON and his coadjutors on the work of laying the Atlantic Cable:

> The President and Council of the Chamber of Commerce beg to convey to you, on behalf of the entire mercantile community of Liverpool, their heartfelt congratulations upon the success of the great undertaking which you have been engaged of uniting England and America by the Atlantic Telegraph Cables. They desire to convey their profound admiration of the nautical skill, scientific ingenuity, and undaunted perseverence, which in spite of difficulty, discouragement and failure, have triumphed over every obstacle, and brought to a successful conclusion one of the grandest enterprises of modern times.
>
> Liverpool is especially concerned in your success. Preëminently among the cities of the Empire, her wealth and importance are closely connected with the maintenance and expansion of the trade with America. She esteems it, therefore, a happy circumstance that the community which is most vitally interested in your labors should be the first to welcome you on your return to England, and to express those feelings of admiration which your services have so richly earned.
>
> It is her fervent hope that the increased facilities of intercourse which your exertions have secured may not only multiply the commercial relations between England and America, and so augment the wealth of both, but by bringing the nations into closer contact, and removing the causes of prejudice and misconception, may bind them together by the enduring ties of mutual respect and reciprocal good will.
>
> Signed in behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, C. E. RAWLINS, Jr., Vice-President.
>
> LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20, 1866.

An invitation was also given to the officials engaged in the great work to a banquet to be given in their honor on the 1st October,—Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, President of the Board of Trade, presiding. Capt. ANDERSON and Mr. CLIFFORD returned thanks for themselves and for their absent confreres, and accepted the invitation to the banquet.

Fenianism in Liverpool.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 22d says: "Further arrests of Fenians were made in this town last evening. The borough police, and members of the London and Irish constabulary, stationed for the present in Liverpool, have for some time past been making inquiries respecting the doings of some prominent Fenians residing among us, and whose duty seems to have been the collecting of subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Brotherhood. Many of these persons first came from America, and proceeded to Ireland, which country they were obliged to leave in consequence of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Information was received that several of the men were located in the neighborhood of Rose Hill, and we believe that a large body of police made a descent upon their headquarters last night, and apprehended three men, whom they conveyed to Bridewell, and that they also seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. Other men are being sought after, and it is expected that more arrests will be made. The prisoners will, we understand, be brought before the stipendiary magistrate, when, no doubt, further details will come to light. At present we are unable to give the names and residences of the prisoners, the police authorities not furnishing us with them. Several of the principal detectives of the borough police force are, it is said, actively engaged in searching for suspected Fenians.

The Atlantic Cable—Important to Mariners.

The following circular, cautioning all vessels to avoid anchoring near the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, issued by the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, has been received by the Light-house Board:

> The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable passes one hundred and fifty yards west of Norther Point, on the east side of the entrance to Heart's Content harbor, Trinity Bay; and from this spot two beacons, situated over the southern cove of the harbor, will be seen in line S. by W.; three beacons mark the direction of the cable's first course into the harbor. When the white beacon on the eastern shore is in line with the school-house the cable commences to curve to the eastward, and continues to do so until the church tower is in line with the northern pier on the shore under the church; on this line the Atlantic Cable approaches the shore within a cable's length, and thence to the land, under the telegraph office.
>
> Vessels intending to anchor should carefully avoid the line indicated above, by anchoring either east of the line of the southern beacons, and north of line where the east beacon (appearing midway between the school-house and the house next south of N.) bears S. E. ½ E.; or by anchoring south of the line where the telegraph station flag (on line with a white-washed stone on the shore) bears S. E. by E.; as on this latter line it is intended to place a second telegraph cable.
>
> By command of their Lordship,
> GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

CANDIA.

The Plottings of Count Bismarck—Prospects of the Insurrection.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The insurrection in Candia and the Greek question begin to attract a degree of attention here which will probably be increased now that the insurgents and the Turkish troops have actually got to blows. It is certain that there is a great stir among all the Greek populations in the East, and there is likely to be some bloody work if nobody interferes to check it. My own observations in Italy during the Spring of the present year and circumstances that have since come to my knowledge, leave not a doubt upon my mind that to the incitements of Italian agents the present state of things is in great measure due. Neither Prussia nor Italy, as is well known, expected so short a campaign and such complete success. Italy, especially, knowing how formidable an enemy she had to deal with, and that the assistance afforded her by Prussia would only be of the nature of a diversion, and not actually upon Italian battle-fields, felt the necessity of providing against reverses, and of preparing dangers and difficulties for Austria calculated to draw away her troops from Italy, and generally to weaken and embarrass her. Hence the contemplated descent on the Dalmatian coast, the choice of Prince CHARLES HOHENZOLLERN after the successful *coup d'etat* in the united Principalities, and the dispatch of Turr and other agents to prepare a conflagration in Turkish provinces and along the eastern frontier of Austria. It is highly probable that KLAPKA's expedition was got up with Italian money, and that in spite of the penury of the Italian treasury, funds would have been forthcoming to support it had the war gone on—just as they have been, to my knowledge, on former occasions within the last two years, for the payment of Austrian refugees and revolutionary agents. Italy thought herself preparing for a long and hard struggle, which would have its ups and downs and in which she might meet with severe reverses, and she took her measures beforehand, looking further forward than the event has proved she had need to do. She has won her game, but those who hoped to share its profits and find themselves left in the lurch are not content, and they propose to have a cast of the dice on their own account. Unless the Turks are more vigorous, prompt, and successful in repression than they have often shown themselves, the Candian insurrection will spread widely, and the national feeling in the Kingdom of Greece may be so roused that if the King does not consent to further the movement—in other words, to go to war with Turkey—he may very probably be dethroned. It is believed by many here that the British Government favors the Greeks, and would fain see them get Candia, but that the French Government does not take the same view, although, like that of England, it desires to stave off that terrible Eastern question, of which numbers now expect the proximate re-opening. If Turkey gives up Candia, it will be simply encouraging all the other Greek islands to revolt in hopes of similar release. It looks as if a Greek question were likely to precede and bring on the revival of the Eastern question. The Turks are probably prepared for this, for the intelligent among them indulge in no self-delusion as to the decaying state and inevitable decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

GERMANY.

Proclamation of the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt to his People.

The following proclamation has been addressed by the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt to his subjects:

> *To my Faithful People:*
>
> The events of a war the most lamentable that can be conceived, for it was a civil war, compelled me to quit my country; but my heart was always with my good people, and the trouble they were forced to endure, all the sacrifices which they were required to make in a struggle which we believed to have been maintained for a good cause have been deeply felt by me. Peace is now restored, and I return to the country to which I am united by a reciprocal fidelity. I have had to make lamentable concessions to restore peace to my beloved Hesse. I have had to cede certain portions of our territory. May the inhabitants of those districts preserve a kindly remembrance of me, but may they also exhibit toward their new Government confidence and regard. I hope that they may be as happy under their new Government as I have ever sincerely sought to make them. In civil life, as upon the battle-field, the ancient loyalty, the wonted courage of my brave Hessians, have shone with fresh lustre in the grave events of the past few months. I thank my people, I thank my troops, I thank my officials, for all that they have done for the country and for me. I offer my especial thanks to those generous men and those noble women who, by works of charity and humanity, have brought aid and comfort to the wounded, the sick, and the suffering. This recollection, while offering some consolation for the past, at the same time inspires me with courage and confidence for the future, and for the arduous task which is before us. We have not only to cure the wounds which the war has inflicted upon our country, but we have also to inaugurate the reformation of Germany, our common country, in such a manner as shall satisfy the legitimate desires of the nation. The former base upon which we had sought to found our common work has crumbled beneath our feet. We must therefore apply all our energies to the completion of the new State which has been created by the force of circumstances. I have sincerely desired to see extended to the whole of the great country that confederation which for the present embraces only Northern Germany. Considerations which I have not been able to overcome have hitherto prevented the accomplishment of my wishes. But as ever since my accession to the throne I have always sought to render great and prosperous the common country of all Germans, and to strengthen the tie that binds them together, so in the future I shall never lose sight of this object, nor shall I be forgetful of the welfare of my own country. I rely upon the confidence and the coöperation of my good and loyal people. LOUIS.
>
> WORMS, Sept. 17, 1866.

FRANCE.

Regatta at Cherbourg, France—The Yankee Tars the Victors.

From the Boston Traveller.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, written by an officer of the United States frigate *Colorado*, dated Cherbourg, France, Sept. 10, 1866:

"The only thing of interest that has transpired here was a great regatta for yachts, sailboats and man-of-war boats, which took place, a week ago, in which the Yankees came out ahead, as usual. It was quite a grand affair, many people coming from Paris to see it. The most interesting race to all professional men was that of double-banked man-of-war boats. Seventeen boats were entered, consisting of the crack barges of all the French Admirals and Commodores attached to the iron-clad squadron and Navy-yard, all of which pulled sixteen oars. Among them was also our Admiral's barge, the handsomest boat that was ever made in the New-York Navy-yard, which was manned by only twelve men, but they were 'Yankee tars,' each one a host in himself. There is plenty of room for six more oars in the boat, but she had no more row-locks fitted. A great many French officers said, before the race, 'What a pity that such a handsome boat should lose her chance in the race because of her not pulling oars enough!'

Among the boats also was Prince NAPOLEON's barge from his yacht *Jerome Napoleon*. His boat won the prize in a large regatta at Toulon while we were there, in which none of our boats were entered. Well, when the starting gun was fired, our boat didn't get a good start, and fell a little behind, but as soon as the crew laid to their oars, she walked right past the whole sixteen crack French barges, led them around the buoys, and came in a hundred yards ahead of them all, to the utter dismay and chagrin of the thousands of French people who were not dreaming of such a thing, and gave a very feeble response to the cheers that we 'Yanks' set up. The course was a little less than two miles long, with quite a strong wind on the back track.

This race settled the fact that our twelve-oared barge can beat any boat that the French have got, for she beat the winning boat in the Mediterranean fleet among the others."

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Antibes Legion in Italy—Its Unpopularity.

The Florence correspondence of the *Journal des Debats*, writing on the 16th ult., says: The famous Antibes Legion has arrived at Civita Vecchia. It is evident to me that this foreign corps cannot live in Italy, where it will always be ill looked upon. Once the French gone, the only true protection the Pope can have will be the regular Italian army. *He will be compelled, by the mere force of circumstances, to call it in, or to depart himself.*

The French Minister of War has addressed the following letter to Count D'ARGY, who commands the Legion above referred to:

> MY DEAR COLONEL: You are about to quit France to serve under another flag. I wish you to consider this letter as a proof of my remembrance. The legion you command is called to a high mission; the elements composing it are now worthy to have the honor of defending the person and authority of the Holy Father, as the corps of occupation has already done. The decree which gives to the legion a decoration and four military medals is the adieu of the Emperor to his brave soldiers. This farewell reminds them, my dear Colonel, that the watchful solicitude of the Sovereign will follow them wherever they shall show themselves as French, by their attitude, their respect for discipline, their devotedness to their duty. You have personally, my dear Colonel, a difficult task to execute; you will derive the necessary force from the memory of your past conduct, and from the thought that the most lively sympathies of France are enlisted in the cause you are about to serve. In a few days you will have no orders to receive but from the Pontifical Government; but I have no need to tell you that your letters will meet with the best reception from me whenever you wish to speak to me about yourself and your legion. Receive, &c., RANDON.

America and the East Indies.

From Bombay papers, the latest dates being Aug. 23, we learn that the first telegram from New-York reached Kurachee, (a town in the northwest of British India, in the province of Indh, on the shore of the Arabian Sea and near the eastern frontier of Beloochistan) in the extraordinary short space of FORTY HOURS. Is it not a wonder of the age, so distinguished already in sundry miraculous achievements of mechanical science, that the metropolis of America should be in communication with that bee-hive of people, the East Indies, in a shorter time, by eight hours, than two days?

THE SOUTH.

A Card from Admiral Semmes.

The following "card" appears in the editorial columns of the Mobile *Gazette*, of which Admiral SEMMES is the editor:

"Admiral SEMMES has read, with the care and attention which it demands, the article in the Mobile *Tribune* of the 23d inst., calling upon him to resign his office of Judge Probate of this county. No man can regret more than himself, that any portion of his fellow-citizens should suffer inconvenience and loss, from the closing of his Court by military authority: but he takes a very different view from the *Tribune*, of what becomes him, as a citizen of Alabama. He has been chosen to an office by the people. He is eligible to that office under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as of the State of Alabama. He has been commissioned by the Governor, and formerly inducted into office, by filling his official bond, and taking the oaths required by law. He is ready and willing to perform the duties of his office, and if he is obstructed in their performance, it is no fault of his. Can any citizen of Alabama, with these facts before him, call upon Admiral SEMMES to resign, without feeling himself inwardly rebuked, for a want of that manly State pride which, above all things else, should characterize the true citizen? Have the citizens of Alabama fallen so low that they are willing to sacrifice their constitutional rights and the honor of their State for any temporary advantage whatever? Admiral SEMMES, for one, will never consent to such a sacrifice. Armed authority may trample his body into dust, but he has never yet parted with his honor, and he never will. In the attitude which his case has assumed before the public, he regards himself as the humble representative of the honor and dignity of his State, and that State shall not be outraged and dishonored through him. He will not become the willing instrument of her debasement. If he is kept out of his office by military force in time of peace, the remedy does not rest with him, unless he would dishonor himself. Let those eloquent appeals which the *Tribune* has addressed to him be addressed to the President of the United States. Whatever might be their effect, they would at least be more manly and more in consonance with the character of a citizen of a State which claims the right of self-government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. If there are large estates of deceased citizens unsettled; if widows and orphans are suffering; if our people, generally, are groaning under this oppression, Admiral SEMMES is not the oppressor.

He will, however, do the President the justice to say that he does not believe that the closing of his Court was his own spontaneous act. He believes it was the result of party trick and management, concerted here in Mobile. He knows that the President was approached on the subject *before* the election, and that upon the receipt of the result of this interview in this city an attempt was made by the opposite party to induce him to withdraw from the canvass. He believes, moreover, that Gen. WOODS was prompted to telegraph to Gen. THOMAS, with the view of inviting interference, *after* the election; and he has no doubt this double interference induced the President to act. He is the more confirmed in this belief by the kindly expressions which had been used toward him personally by the President up to the present period.

A principle is involved in the resignation of his office, and Admiral SEMMES feels that such resignation would affect the honor, not only of himself but of all his fellow-citizens, and of his proud, suffering State, and he will never consent that those people to whom he owes so many favors shall be humiliated by any act of his, nor that *Alabama*, whose name he strove to make revered and honored as a household word among the nations of the earth, shall blush to see her son debase it now.

In conclusion, then, the Admiral takes this occasion to say to the *Tribune*, and to those who have prompted this article, once for all, that he has no intention whatever of resigning the trust which his fellow-citizens have confided to him.

Destitution in Alabama.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 2.

About a week ago the President received a communication from Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, representing that great destitution and suffering existed in that State, and requesting that the issue of rations by the Freedmen's Bureau be continued after Oct. 1, (the day of stoppage by the provisions of circular No. 10, Bureau R., F. and A. L.,) as the State authorities were unable to provide food and shelter for indigent persons. The President referred the matter to Major-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who addressed the following communication to the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF R., F. AND A. L.,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1866.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Having received a copy of Gov. PATTON's letter to the President, dated Sept. 13, 1866, soliciting a suspension of circular No. 10, from this Bureau, and representing that "the actual sufferers in Alabama from want of food are from seventy to eighty thousand, the larger portion of whom are widows and orphans," and that three-fourths of this number are absolutely dependent upon Government or charitable contributions for subsistence, and representing further a depleted State Treasury and an embarrassed credit; and having, in addition to these representations, received several earnest recommendations from Major-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner, to the same effect, I recommend that special relief be furnished from the appropriation for that purpose, not to exceed $40,000 per month for a period of three months. It is proper to notice that in Alabama, according to the last report, there were more than two whites aided with rations to one colored person. Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General Commanding.

Upon receiving this communication, Secretary STANTON wrote upon it the following indorsement:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1866.

In view of the foregoing statement, the order of the 23d of August stopping the issue of supplies, is modified so as to allow the issue of corn and bacon as requested by Gov. PATTON for the period and quantities above mentioned, in the State of Alabama.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Under date of Sept. 29, Gen. HOWARD wrote the following letter to Major-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Alabama:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF R., F. AND A. L.,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1866.

Major-Gen. Wager Swayne, Assistant Commissioner:

GENERAL: You are hereby instructed to send a bonded officer to make the purchases of subsistence stores in accordance with the accompanying recommendation and order of the Secretary of War, dated Sept. 28, 1866. These purchases may be made from the Commissary Department proper, if corn and bacon are on hand at convenient depots. You yourself will be held responsible for the issues, and will establish such regulations as will secure the provisions to the absolutely necessitous and suffering. Forward as soon as possible a copy of said regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General-Commanding.

Important Order by Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKELS has issued an order, providing as follows:

First—All cases are to be remitted to the United States of which they have cognizance.

Second—Inasmuch as the State Courts are now open to all persons, with equal civil rights therein, without distinction of color, all cases, civil and criminal, in which the parties are civilians, must be turned over to the State tribunals, and all civilians now in military custody will be surrendered to the Sheriff of the District in which the alleged offence was committed.

Third—Military Provost Courts will be discontinued in the several Districts as soon as District Courts are organized, excepting Hilton Head and the Sea Islands.

Fourth—Jails are to be restored to the Sheriffs.

Fifth—Corporeal punishment is prohibited, except in the case of minors.

Sixth—The State laws against vagrancy may be enforced.

Seventh—No prosecution or suit will be allowed against any Federal officer or soldier for acts heretofore done in a military capacity.

Eighth and Ninth—provides that District Commanders shall report any failure of the Civil Tribunals to give protection to persons and property, and shall arrest persons charged with offences against inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, when the Civil Authorities fail to do so.

Tenth.—District Commanders are enjoined to extend due facilities and protection, as heretofore, to the Freedman's Bureau agents.

Eleventh—Commends to the authorities and people of South Carolina the patient, considerate and impartial execution of the laws toward the class of persons recently clothed with civil rights, so that no occasion may hereafter arise for the exercise of military authority in matters pertaining to the civil administration concerning the freed people.

Additional Telegraph Facilities to California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 9.

On the evening of the 7th inst. a new line of telegraph was finished between San Francisco and Salt Lake, and put into immediate service. The completion of this line gives the Telegraph Company the use of two through wires between the points named, placed on separate poles, and both on the traveled stage road between Virginia City and Salt Lake, which renders the task of keeping them up comparatively easy. The old line this side of Salt Lake has been very reliable, rarely being down, and then only for a few hours at a time. The great trouble and difficulty in keeping the Eastern section in order arises from the fact that the route on which it was constructed was on the original Overland stage road running from Salt Lake *via* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and Fort Laramie, to Julesburgh, where the Denver City road met it and made a common route to Atchison, Kansas.

Within two years from the building of this line the route of the overland stages was changed, by abandoning all that part between Julesburgh and Fort Bridger, a distance of about seven hundred miles, and running down to Denver City, Colorado Territory, and thence up to Salt Lake. Left out of the line of travel, it was necessary to place men and stations through the wild Indian country whose business was solely to keep up the line. The stages gone, the Indians had everything their own way and destroyed the line, when it suited their own develish dispositions, running off the animals of the station keepers, stealing their provisions when they were out repairing the wire, or deliberately murdering the telegraph men and firing their houses.

To avoid this troublesome route the Company are now constructing a superior line from Denver City to Salt Lake, which will be completed next month, giving two distinct wires from this city to Chicago, one of which will be on the traveled stage road, and consequently more easily kept up than the old line. Even with the new wire, which will be up in a few weeks, the line by Laramie is not to be abandoned, but determined efforts will be used to keep it in good working order. If the Indians are not hostile this Winter there is every prospect that we shall soon consign to oblivion the stereotyped phrase, that "the line is down east of Salt Lake."

The New-York Mail Steamship Company and New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 29.

His Honor Mayor MONROE yesterday received a telegram, dated New-York, Sept. 24, from a junior member of the law firm of which JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., is principal, which is of considerable importance to the city. Mr. BRADY, it will be remembered, was retained as counsel for the Municipal Corporation in the case of the New-York Mail Steamship Company (Star Line) *vs.* The City of New-Orleans, which was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the suit growing out of the tearing down of the Company's fences on the levee.

The United States District Court here (Judge DURELL presiding) gave judgment against the city, and an effort has been made since the appeal to amicably adjust the difficulty without further legal proceedings; but all hopes of effecting such arrangements are now at an end. The dispatch above referred to states that no compromise will be accepted by the representatives of the Company, nor will they relinquish their claims to the wharf privileges and lease. The suit will now go before the Supreme Court, and a final decision upon its merits arrived at. This decision will be impatiently awaited, as upon it rests the value of a number of contracts issued by the late *quasi* military City Government.

THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.—The Treasury is now issuing the new United States Five-Twenty Bonds, which are used in funding the Seven-Thirty Notes of the August issue. The bonds at present issued are of the denomination of one thousand dollars. The appearance of the bonds is very different from that of the old ones. They are better designed and better engraved, and the guards against counterfeiting are numerous and well devised. The vignette of the new issue is a beautiful picture of the Treasury at Washington. On the left is a sailor, with an anchor, a cotton bale, a bag of grain, &c.; and on the right a soldier resting on his musket, and standing near a mounted cannon and other paraphernalia of war. The coupons are vastly improved in several respects. The engraving is very fine, the lettering is plain: each coupon is numbered on the back as well as on the face. This effectually prevents alteration by the addition of a figure, since the numbers on the back cover the whole of the paper. There is also a likeness in medallion of President JOHNSON. It has been anticipated by the United States officers that the old five-twenty coupons would be counterfeited, as the ten-forties have been; but with these the danger is very slight. The new bonds are more beautiful specimens of art than any heretofore issued. The interest on the old bonds was payable in May and November; the interest on the new falls due in January and July.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE SORGHUM CROP.—In no previous year has there been as broad an area of land planted in sorghum in Southern Illinois as the present. Nearly every farmer has from one to five acres, and if the cane escapes the early frosts, molasses enough will be made to supply the home demand, and leave a large amount for export. In traveling a distance of near forty miles a short time since, we do not remember to have passed a single farm upon which sorghum was not growing. The stalks are remarkably tall, and of unusual diameter. The remarkable amount of rain, however, that has fallen during September, has has kept the sorghum as well as the corn from growing, and there is some danger that the lately planted fields may, from this cause, be overtaken by the early October frosts.—*New-Albany (Ill.) Ledger.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A LONDON LYRIC.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Bell from the North hath journey'd hither,
She brings the scent of heather with her,
To show in what sweet glens she grew—
Wher'er she trips in any weather,
She steps as if she trod on heather,
And leaves a sense like dropping dew.

The mountains own her for their daughter,
Her presence feels like running water
Cool'd from the sun in a green glade;
So strange she seems to city seeing—
A playmate of the winds, a being
Made of the dew and mountain shade.

In the strange street she stops to listen,
Her red lips part, her blue eyes glisten,
Wild windy voices round her speak;
She sees the streets roll dark and clouded,
Fearless as when she paused enshrouded
By mists upon a mountain peak.

And oft, while wondrous-eyed she wanders,
She meets a sweet face, pauses, ponders,
And then peers backward as she goes—
As, in the far-off solemn places,
She drooped the tenderest of faces
Over some tender thing that grows.

Long have the clouds and winds been by her,
Long have the waters murmur'd nigh her,
And sweet delight in those hath she;
Long has she watched the shapes of wonder
Darken around with crying thunder,
Yet all have used her tenderly.

Yes, she hath been a frail flow'r lying
Under the peak where storms were crying,
Feeling the hills quake through and through,
And, when the storm was ended, raising
A little dewy head and gazing
With pensive pleasure up the blue.

Yea, then the tameless lightning often
Watch'd her with eyes that seemed to soften,
And smiled, and fled, and smiled again,
Till, all around her gentler growing,
She felt the moist winds blowing, blowing,
While shafts of cool light drank the rain.

When mighty shapes had love and pity,
What should appal her in the city?
What should she fear in sun or shower?
The cloud of life is pleasure-laden—
She fears it not—she is a maiden
Familiar with the things of power.

She is as sweet as maidens may be,
Yet does not seem as things of clay be,
But seemeth as she passes by
The shadow of a spirit-lady
(A wool-white cloud with image shady)
Floating above her in the sky!

Yet is she made in mortal fashion—
A thing of pureness and of passion,
A winning thing of eyes and lips,
A maiden with a cheek to sign on,
A waist to clasp, a heart to die on—
Kiss-worthy to the finger-tips!

No pantaloon, no simpering sinner,
No little man of straw shall win her,
No scented darling of the sun;
But he who wins must win in honor,
And stir her soul, and breathe upon her
Even as the shapes of power have done.

And such a one his plaint should utter
Where the torn wings of tempests flutter,
Where waters stir and winds are loud;
Or in the dark mysterious city,
When she is stirred to human pity
In the windy motion of the cloud.

Bell from the North—how shall I win her?
Wind, cloud, shade, water, dwell within her,
And she like those is meek and strong.
How shall I weave, O mountain daughter,
A song of wind, cloud, shade and water?
How make thee mine with such a song?

Lo! here the things of power are meaner,
The flowers around our feet uncleaner,
Than where her vagrant footsteps climb,
And here we prize ignoble thinking,
And here sit latter rhymesters, drinking
The muddy lees of ancient rhyme.

And ah! the singing must be mournful—
Strong things are tender, sweet things scornful,
And the fresh breath of faith grows foul;
While where she roams strong things are tender,
Great things are grand things—sounds of splendor
Drown the dull whooting of the owl.

The life-cloud round me thunders, lightens,
Strong without gentleness, it frightens
The timid soul to groveling deeds;
And when the brave soul, hating error,
Upbraids the many-headed Terror,
It smites him down—and no man heeds.

If, ere the song be uttered duly,
I who have served her long and truly
Should faint and fall, tho' strong and brave,
Last I will pray in loving duty
That Bell will come with all her beauty
To look a little on my grave.

And she will come (while up above her
The spirit-lady still will hover,
Pausing a space with white wings furled,)
Her foot will rest, her eyes look Nor'ward—
And that one grave will be thenceforward
The sweetest grave in all the world.

And surely when she wanders thither,
The scent of heather will be with her,
The shady peace of mountains blue,
And she will breathe like fresh winds blowing,
And glide away like water flowing,
And leave a sense like dropping dew.

GRANNY LEATHAM'S REVENGE.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

"Mark! where are you, Mark?" Mrs. Leatham called, as she hurriedly entered the homestead yard, letting the gate slam behind her, the noise bringing out the dog from his kennel and startling the scattered fowls. Pushing the widow's cap back from her cheek, the better to hear the response, she stood still for a moment, her worn face flushed, and her loosened shawl and bonnet-strings flying in the wind.

"Is it yo', missus? But yo' are sharp back agen!" said an elderly man, putting his keen-looking face out of the round window of the stable-loft, and speaking in the strong dialect of one of the Northern of the Midland counties.

"It has come, Joseph! One cow died last night at Bates', and another this morning, and several have it badly. Where is Mark? I met the constable in the lane, starting to come up here; for we are not to move a beast off our own land, the justices tell him to-day. Mark! Where is Mark?" she crossly repeated.

"Why," said the serving man, finishing a long whistle of surprise, "they hanner above twenty kye at th' Firs; (which was the name of the farm;) it'll soon mak' work wi' 'em at that rate! Dun yo' mean—?" But Mrs. Leatham moved rapidly away as Joseph put his arms on the window-bottom to inquire into the matter liesurely. "Mark is somewheer towart th' stacks," he called after her, and then again tried to whistle away his astonishment.

"I'm here. What is it?" rather sullenly asked a broad-shouldered but sickly-looking young man, clad in rough farmer attire, as he turned the corner of a detached out-house.

"The cattle-plague is here, Mark!" replied his mother, putting a shaking hand upon his arm. "Two cows have died at the Firs since yesterday, and three or four more have it. I met the constable before I got to the village, coming round to say, from the Justices, no beast is to be moved above a hundred yards on the road."

"Why, Bates' 'll be ruined!" and Mark Leatham turned still paler and a curious expression came into his eyes, as he stared at the speaker.

"Ours are in the bottom field, aren't they? If they are taken, what shall we do?" Without awaiting any answer, the good woman rapidly set off in the direction of the fields, her son following her with equal haste.

"The brown cow is down, and she isn't a lazy one!" Mrs. Leatham gasped, as they came in sight of a meadow where a group of cows were to be seen.

Mark, by way of answer, made that curious cry which English kine understand as a call home, though, in doing so, his voice was not so steady as usual. The cattle, of which there were seven, knew the summons; those which were grazing lifted their heads, the brown cow swayed herself into a standing position, and they all looked toward the gate.

"Nothing ails her," said the young man, as the suspected animal came frisking ahead of the rest to meet them. She had been ruminating; that was all.

A minute or two later, Mrs. Leatham was inside the gate among the knot of cattle, stroking and patting them, and talking to them carelessly. The sleek creatures, in turn, rubbed against her, surveyed her with her large mild eyes, and now and then lowed softly.

"Whiteface is a bit lame of the off hind leg, but it is a kick, I think. They seem very healthy, don't they?" and the widow appealed to her son, who had fallen into a listless attitude, leaning with crossed arms upon the gate.

"To think we have on'y these left?" he said. "They look none when they're all together. I am ashamed o' anybody seein' 'em, and knowin' they're all we have. It does na' matter much to us whether the plague comes or not."

"Thou must not talk in that way, Mark," his mother said quickly, from among the cows, and left off patting the beasts, and tied her bonnet-strings with what appeared to be unnecessary tightness. "Perhaps things may mend, if this will keep off; and pray God it may;" she anxiously added, stooping again to the dumb creatures, calling them by special names, and talking to them one after another, as though they had been children.

"If Bates' lose many beasts, Rawlinsons won't let Mary meet Sam Bates! He'll be served like me!" and the young farmer laughed bitterly, uplifting a crimson face, with a humiliated expression upon it.

Mrs. Leatham, coming from among the cows, said, in a half-soliloquizing manner, "I don't know whether they are safest kept up close, or out here. Nobody knows how it comes. The constable says a fox can carry it!"

"You don't listen to me. Ellen wasn't at the bridge to-day again. They wouldn't let her come. I know how it is."

"But you'll see her on Sunday at church; they cannot help that;" said his mother soothingly.

"On Sunday! Wi' all the village lookin' at us, an' all of 'em knowin' from her father's looks, they don't want her to have a word wi' me! You see what it is to be poor!" and he afresh laughed bitterly.

"If we are poor, we are honest. Nobody has suffered for us a penny yet," said his mother, facing him, her eyes swimming in tears. "Your father shouldn't have got entangled so; but a mistake in judgment isn't idleness nor wastefulness. That cannot be said against us, and never shall while I am living. Don't give way so, Mark."

"I would work night an' day, I would do anything, if they'd let Ellen meet me; but when I go to the bridge an' wait an' wait for nothin', it takes all the heart out o' me." This was said with something like a sob.

"It is very bad; but if Ellen Astbury is a girl with a heart, she'll be true to you, Mark; only we mustn't let things get worse—not if we can help it. We have paid every ha'penny of our way yet, but if the cows are carried off——." She stopped to turn and look at the animals, which were still standing there, some of them looking up sideways as if following the conversation. "I think we had better keep 'em up a bit, for the wind may bring it across, from all they say," resumed Mrs. Leatham, gazing with painful earnestness over the fields in the direction of the infected farm, fully three miles away.

"The wind 'll get into the cow-house as well as here; and where is the fodder to come from?" the young man asked despondingly, uplifting himself and opening the gate for his mother, who had moved toward it.

"It is very strange," she moaned, after a short puzzled pause, passing out of the field. "Poor innocent things, you ha' not done anything amiss to be stricken down in this way. But you are all well yet, and we are in God's hands!" So with a sigh, and drawing her shawl closer, she started off toward the house. "Come along Mark," she called, noticing that he was lagging behind, walking slowly, and looking moodily on the ground. "I want to tell your grandmother of it."

"Sam Bates laughed in the yard at our sale;" he isn't laughin' now, I suppose?" said Mark, after they had gone some yards in silence. "I saw him jokin' last Sunday when Ellen's folks tried to keep us apart; but if the Rawlinsons serve him so, how will he like it?"

"The Rawlinsons might have had it just as soon as the Bates'. The constable said nobody knew how it had come to the Firs. It comes just as it likes; so people shouldn't be very proud, for anybody may have a tumble. If it goes on others will have ups and downs as well as we. Why"—and she wheeled about to her son—"for what they know, James Astbury's cattle might take it, and our poor things not."

"I wish to God they would!" Mark exclaimed, his eyes instantly ablaze with passion.

"Hush! oh, that's wicked!" instantly put in his mother, clasping her hands and looking appealingly at him, with a conscience-stricken look on her widowed face. "No, we must not say that, Mark; we must hope nobody's will have it." Turning, she hurried on afresh toward the house, this time leaving Mark to follow as he pleased, which he did slowly, his head bent lower than before.

"Mother! Joseph says the cattle plague is coming!" shouted a bright-haired girl of about eight, with tossing arms, and a half gleeful expression on her face, as she ran down the slope of the home-croft to meet Mrs. Leatham.

"It is nothing to be pleased about, Matty," said the mother, shaking her head.

"Granny laughs at it," was the girl's reply, peering up into the elder speaker's face. "She says Sam Bates won't mock at Mark now."

"Granny shouldn't do so." And Mrs. Leatham cast a glance over her shoulder, to see where Mark was. Fortunately he was out of hearing. "Hush! Go and shut the lane gate; the pigs will be out. Granny is as childish as thee to laugh about the cattle plague," she added, in an undertone, drawing a deep breath, as the girl, not over willingly, started on the errand.

A word or two will be sufficient to clear up what the conversation of mother and son does not quite explain. The Leathams had recently been considerably reduced in position, two-thirds of their stock having been sold off not more than ten months previously, and as a matter of course a great part of their land had been given up. Indeed, it was solely owing to the kindness of the stewart of the estate that they had not had to leave the farm altogether. He had, out of benevolence to the widow, added the superfluous grazing to the adjacent holdings, and still left her in possession of the house and what land she wanted. The reason of this change in their affairs was the folly of Mark Leatham, Sen., in allowing himself to be entangled by a profligate cousin and a knavish lawyer in a bond of suretyship, which he had to make good when his dissolute relative broke down. It killed the poor dull-headed, warm-hearted farmer, and aged his widow by many years; but she had a braver soul than her husband, and after his death struggled hard to make the best of things. There were two children living, Mark and little Matty, a great gap existing between their ages, since the son was three-and-twenty and the daughter eight. Mark was not ill-dispositioned, but, like his father, he had not much moral energy, and a crossed love-affair had quite exhausted his resolution. He and Ellen Astbury, the youngest daughter of a well-to-do neighboring farmer, had been considered sweethearts for nearly four years past, but since these losses had overtaken the Leathams, the elder Astburys had looked coldly on Mark. The granny of whom little Matty spoke was old Mrs. Leatham, the mother-in-law of the widow, who had always lived at the farm, herself having lost her husband before her son married. She was a very old woman, but these reverses had only embittered her temper, and her passions had not lost their willfulness, as this narrative will show.

II.

"No, I daren't do owt o' the sort. Wey, it'd welly be a hangin' job, granny!" said Joseph, the servant-man, addressing old Mrs. Leatham, on the following day, the two being alone together in the kitchen of the farmhouse.

"Go, go away then, yo' ow'd nowt! Thee hast ner got a heart as big as a sparrow's." And the withered forehead of the speaker wrinkled still deeper, and her black bead-like eyes, which were in great contrast with her white hair, flashed fiercely. "Hanner they turned up their noses at us, an' plagued Mark?"

"They'd 'n transport anybody for it, I'm sure; an' sarve 'em right. Yo're a bad un, granny, to think on it!"

"I'll hit thee wi' my crutch, if the saucest me!" she resumed, putting out a lean hand, and reaching behind her chair. "Dunner thee go and tell onybody, or I'll say it was thee as said it fost." At this notion the thin voice broke into a whistling kind of chuckle, while the glittering eyes looked witch-like.

"Me! yo're the worst ow'd woman in the parish, an' God 'll punish yo' for it, ow'd as yo' are. I dunner like be near yo'; an' yo'n spoil Matty yet," Joseph added, with a half-scared look, making for the door.

"He! he! he! I know'd I could mestur thee," the dame said, in her wheezy chuckle; and then when she was left alone in the wide gaunt kitchen, she began to talk to herself in an indistinct, incoherent way, ending with an abrupt cry for "Matty." But the girl could not be within hearing, for she did not answer.

Granny Leatham was aged, as her white hair showed, and she ought to have commanded veneration; but, we are sorry to say, Joseph's estimate of her character was not without warrant, harsh as it sounds. A century ago granny would not unlikely have been the witch of the parish, and run a risk of the horse-pond, if not of something still worse. Her temper, which had always been high, seemed only to have grown bitterer with age; and the recent misfortunes which had overtaken the family had made her disposition still sourer. Everybody, her relatives included, was more or less in fear of her, though in reality she seemed to have little power either for good or evil, for she was half-crippled with rheumatic cramps, as well as bowed down with years, and could only sit all day long in the chimney corner. One exception, however, there was to this repelling awe which she exercised—that which Joseph alluded to in mentioning little Matty. This young creature was granny's constant companion: the two—the one so old and the other so young—being on the most level and equal terms, though, luckily, the child showed nothing of the temper of the dame.

"Matty is with Mark in the stable," said widow Leatham, entering the kitchen; and going straight to a chair, she dropped herself into it as if exhausted. She had heard granny's call.

"Has ner Mark been down in th' village?" querrelously demanded the grandmother. "Wey does na' he come an' tell me about the pest?"

"Another of Bates' cows is dead, but Marston's are all right yet, an' they are a mile nearer than us. I don't know what to do wi' ours," the widow went on. "There isn't so much milk as there was yesterday, and, poor things, they are stifled to death, kept in the hot shed all day. It's enough to bring sickness of some sort among 'em. I must have a cry," she added all at once. "It will do me good, but I didn't want Mark to see me. He takes it so hard from the Astburys." And she hastily threw her apron over her face, to hide the tears and muffle the sobs, rocking herself too and fro in her chair.

"Eh! some of 'em han been vexin' him again, han they?" asked the grandmother, jerking in every limb.

"I couldn't stop to finish the milking, I wanted to cry so. He met one of the lads in the village, and he said he didn't know how Ellen was," answered Mark's mother from under the apron, the voice half-choked with grief. "I wish Mark had a bit of spirit, but he hasn't." And she finished with a sob.

"Is na' our lad as good as theirs?" the old woman screamed. "Bur they shan be pulled down a bit yit, as well as other folks!" As she spoke she reached towards a short crutch and a stick leaning against the wall behind her chair, and then slowly raising her tall but bent figure, she went hobbling across the kitchen floor. A kitten was gambolling in the sun on the doorstep, and she peevishly sent it rolling over with a blow from her stick as she neared it; then she passed out, leaving her daughter to weep alone.

Mark Leatham, like the weak soul he was, instead of bustling about to forget the unpleasantness of the meeting down in the village, had stretched himself, face downward, on the corn-box in the stable, and still lay there with his little sister Matty standing beside him, her wondering eyes moist with tears, as she patted his arm soothingly, asking him again and again what was the matter, but getting no answer.

"Granny, somebody has been vexing Mark," Matty said, turning at the sound of the old lady's crutch on the bricks before the door.

"Wheer is he? Come, come, lad, dunner tak' on like this. I'll straighten 'em yit, see if I dunner!" And she paused where she had advanced to knock her stick on the ground.

"Oh, its all right," moodily said Mark, rolling himself off the box to his feet. "I should na' ha' cared, but there were people about," he continued, keeping his discolored face averted.

"Leave it to me! we'n see whether th' Astburys shan look down on Nancy Leatham's flesh and blood! Han' yo' been near Bates'?" she asked, a queer twinkle coming into the fierce eyes.

"Been near Bates's! nobody's to go there but the constable," replied Mark, looking toward her in surprise. "It was he tole me about the other cow dying."

"Are the cattle kept up?" she earnestly inquired.

"The sick uns they've put into the sheep house down in the Hollow, the constable says, to keep 'em as far off the others as they can."

Granny chuckled and her eyes sparkled. "Leave it to me, I tell thee; I'll settle the Astburys afore long! Come wi' me, Matty."

"Granny will settle 'em, Mark; don't be vexed," repeated Matty, as she hastened after her grandmother.

The widow had already got through the luxury of her cry, and was again in the yard, giving instructions to Joseph, who could be heard busy in an outhouse, from the doorway of which the cows were coming, one by one, and proceeding in a line toward the water trough. They, as yet, all appeared to be perfectly healthy. Matty's active mother had some occupation in view for her, and called to her; but granny impatiently replied that she wanted Matty, and the girl and the dame crossed the yard, and went on into the house together.

Matty kept even closer than usual to the old woman's chair all the evening, and from the curious glances they were perpetually exchanging, it was clear there was some special secret between them. At supper-time granny announced that Matty was going to sleep with her that night in the little room at the back of the kitchen, which was granny's bed-room, in place of retiring with her mother up stairs, as was customary. No objection was offered to the arrangement; but afterward, when taciturn Mark muttered good night, and was going to the staircase, Matty contrived to follow him.

"Astbury's cows are going to be ill," she whispered, standing on tiptoe before him, looking pale and half-frightened.

"Who says so?" he asked, with a puzzled stare.

"Granny and me!" was the triumphant answer, the childish features now breaking into a glow of pleased assurance.

Mark turned his head to look at granny, but she was gazing vacantly into the wide fireplace, though there was no fire there. After another scrutiny of Matty, he put her aside with his hand and went upstairs, with a heavy step. The girl went back to her grandam's side, who, shortly afterward, hobbled with her into the back-room. At the same time the widow shot the bolts of the door, and also retired to her chamber.

III.

The moon was just dropping behind the roof of the homestead, when the door bolts which Mrs. Leatham, some hour and a half before, had fastened in their proper places, were gently unfastened from within; and as the dog, aroused by the noise, but puzzled at the quarter whence it came, came sniffing and growling out of his kennel in the yard, two figures, one little and one large, the latter hobbling on a crutch and a stick, passed over the threshold. Matty, apparently on an intimation from granny, for they were the couple, glided swiftly across toward the dog, who began to leap at his chain on recognizing them. A harsh whisper from granny, however, checked his enthusiasm, and he quietly licked Matty's pale face, as, with trembling little hands, she undid his collar, setting him at liberty. The brute then frisked about, going with them in the direction of the gate, and, in his surprised delight, gave a yelp or two; but a quick blow from the old woman's stick sent him slinking to the rear. Turning about, granny's black eyes, which seemed to glisten in the dim light, eagerly surveyed the house. All seemed silent there; so she motioned to Matty to open the gate. With the dog following, they then passed into the lane, the hedges on either side of which were sparkling with dewdrops where the light of the low moon lit them, but all being in deep shadow where it did not.

"Pick it up; it'll do for the fost gate," said granny, recovering herself from a rough stumble against a stone on the road.

Matty stooped and groped for the stone, which she found, and placed it in her pinafore.

"Prop a' the gates open as yo' go through, bur remember an' shut 'em again when yo' come back, so as they mayn't know which road hur went."

"Yes, granny," answered the girl, putting up a ringlet or two which had tumbled down upon her neck in stooping.

"Theer's sure to be nobody theer wi' 'em; they'n go down to look how they are early of a mornings," granny muttered a minute later, as if talking to herself; but she instantly added, addressing Matty, "Let Snap go a bit afore yo' up th' Hollow's field, an' if he growls, come back, an' we'll try another night. Be a good dog—be a good dog—an' dunner yo' bark," she said, as Snap, hearing his name mentioned, came from behind; and, this time, she rubbed him with the stick instead of striking him.

"Drive her nicely, and don't bite her," whispered Matty, stooping to fondle the dog as he came to her side.

"He mun bite hur, to run her at a gap in th' hedge, if th' gate o' th' field is fastened," said granny, sharply. "Pick a badly-lookin' un, Matty, that looks worst o' the lot," she added, fiercely. "He! he! th' Astburys are quiet i' their beds; James dunner know what's afoot."

"No, granny. I—I hope it won't kill *all* their cows!"

"If it does, they should ner ha' made light o' Mark!"

"They shouldn't, granny; that is what I think," the girl responded, with an old-fashioned air. "I am not afraid; shall I and Snap go on faster?" she asked, in a voice not very firm.

"Yo' may as well, for I canner go further than th' lane-ends; my limbs hurt me wretched hard. But I'd ha' come if they had been twice as bad," she fiercely added. "I shall be at the finger-post afore yo' can get back there wi' the cow. Leave the door o' the sheep-shed open; they 'n maybe think hur steaved," (strayed,) she hoarsely called after Matty, who, with the dog, was already hastening forward in advance along the gray streak of road, shut in by the black silver-topped hedgerows. Granny then slackened her own hobble, and made up for that by chuckling with increased emphasis.

The business on which the crone and the child were intent is already clear. Was it wrong to say that granny was the modern type of the ancient witch of the village? Joseph had resisted her temptation, but little Matty had no powers of opposition, and such notions of right and wrong as she had the authority of her grandmother confused. Misgivings she might have, but it seemed to her that granny could not be very wrong in punishing the Astburys, who were so unkind to Mark; and the wickedness of adopting the introduction of the pest into the village as the means, was partially obscured by the fascinations of the mysterious nocturnal expedition. Granny resolutely toiled along the road, stopping now and then to strain forward, eagerly gazing and listening in the direction in which her grandchild and the dog had gone. The moon, however, was now nearly down; the silver had vanished from the tops of the field fences, leaving nothing but the huge forms of the trees distinctly visible; and the night air carried no sounds but a chill rustling of leaves, through which the ripple of running water in the dyke made itself heard. Once the cry of a rabbit or a hare startled the old woman, but she instantly understood what it was and only chuckled at it. At length she reached a spot where several lanes converged,—the lane ends she spoke of in her talk with Matty. Here she paused at the foot of a white finger-post standing in the centre of the little open space, propping herself up against it with her crutch and stick for support. Frequently she changed her position, for her aching limbs grew intolerably painful; but she never turned her face from looking down the sloping lane to the left hand, though nothing could be made out in the black hollow it formed.

"The dog 'd ha' barked if anythink had happened," she murmured by and by, for the minutes seemed to be growing longer than the way, although it was a good distance thence to the infected farm. "Ah, it's coming on misty," granny added, with a savage shake of the head, as she observed a pale vapor stealing along the ground from behind her. "Bur they known th' road well enough."

The mist grew rapidly, swiftly rising from granny's ankle to her knee, and thence to her head, causing her to cough, at which she became ill-tempered even with herself, stamping with her stick upon the ground, talking and coughing at once, the former only irritating the latter, but her impatience would not permit her to be silent. It seemed to her that a whole night of time had elapsed, but presently her ear, which, though dulled a little from age, was then quickened by her feelings, detected a regularly recurring hoarse breathing sound; almost at the same instant a smothered yelp by a dog was heard; Snap was aware of the old woman's vicinity.

"Matty! Matty!" whispered granny in high excitement as she hobbled forward into the mist.

"It can hardly walk!" came in frightened, girlish tones out of the fog, the voice sounding like, and yet unlike, that of Matty. "Isn't it dying?"

"Kick at the dog! They'n know his bark," the old woman angrily said, as poor Snap, proud of his part of the performance, again gave mouth in recognition of granny. Meanwhile the apparently gigantic figure of the stricken cow loomed slowly through the mist, its labored breath coming in loud puffs from the heavy depended head, and its feet dragging sharply on the stony road.

"Is this how they are?" the old woman asked, crawling forward to peer at the ill-fated beast, which had come to a standstill—its long neck drooping till the vapor-blowing nostrils nearly touched the ground, and its whole body panting at each gasp. "Hur's very bad," added granny, hobbling round her, and even touching her damp, smoking, dappled hide.

"Let her go back," granny," pleaded Matty, in thin, shrill tones.

"Eh! Yo' go on, an' open their home-field gate. Look up for th' trees, they'n tell you wheer it is, though it is foggy," was the quick, tart, and resolute reply; and, as she said it, she struck the poor cow with her stick, to get it again in motion. "Down wi' yo', Snap!" she added, recalling the dog from following the child, who, in a hesitating manner, went forward as directed. "Coo-oop!" and she struck the suffering beast again; but a third blow had to be given before it stirred. Slowly it staggered, guided by granny, toward the dim opening of the middle road of the three in front, which was the one leading to Astbury's farm. Another instant, and the embodied pest had crossed the boundary,—the plague had been wilfully introduced into another parish!

The complaining breathing of the suffering beast increased in loudness, and its steps were more and more unsteady; but slowly it labored along through the fog, the half-crippled old woman at its heels, relentlessly urging it on whenever it attempted to stop. It was a long journey yet, and granny occasionally surveyed the sides of the road, noting the trees as if they were landmarks to her. Once or twice she even ventured to call out, afraid she had passed the scene of her intended vengeance. By-and-by Matty's slight figure came suddenly from somewhere in the mist, and with level-arm silently indicated the gap made by an opened gate to the left of the road.

"Are yo' sure? Wheer are th' big trees?" nervously inquired her grandam, looking upward. The tall forms of several large trees could be indistinctly made out overhead in the smoking fog, and at sight of these the old woman grew much excited. Strong enough at that moment to dispense with all support for her limbs, she flourished both crutch and stick, and, striking the panting cow cruelly, hissed it forward through the gate. "Theer! Make light of a Leatham now, yo' bits o' Astbury's!" she shrilly said, shaking her stick in triumph, as the stricken animal, lumbering along, vanished out of sight into the home-field leading to the farm.

Matty went creeping close to the old woman's side, and in a timorous way urged her to start on their return; but granny remained on the same spot, chuckling in enjoyment of her achievement, although she, too, trembled in every limb from agitation. The dull bark of a dog—not sounding from the direction of Astbury's house, but rather in the rear—to which Snap growled a yelping reply, broke the spell, and granny hastily moved to go back home.

It was a laborious journey, for the fatigue now began to tell on her aged limbs, and involuntary groans checked her wheezy chuckles. Matty went on a little ahead with the dog, fully occupied—until they got near home, when the fog at once terminated—in acting as pioneer.

"When yo' hear as Astbury's cows are badly, dunner let 'em see anythink in yo," muttered the old lady, as they turned again into their own lane, the wicked errand successfully completed.

"No, granny."

"I'm ner sorry we're heer; my ow'd bones are full o' pain. Fasten Snap up, an' come in gently, for I dunner think Mark sleeps sound now," she added, diverging toward the house, her dragging steps showing that she was almost exhausted.

Matty did as she was bid, and a minute or two later, the bolts of the homestead door was pushed softly back into their places from within, and all once more was silent there.

IV.

The next morning the whole parish was astir with excitement. Very early the diseased cow was missed at Bates' farm, and a little later it was found in Astbury's home-croft, just in the act of dying. It had approached within a hundred yards of the outhouses, and was only discovered after Astbury's own cows were in an adjoining enclosure. At first the beast was not recognized to be one of Bates', but there was no mistaking the symptoms of the disease, and the constable was forthwith communicated with. Before long, the news was got that one of the stricken animals at the Firs was missing, and identification then was easy. It was this which intensified the excitement, for it was preposterous to suppose that it had happened in the ordinary way of cattle-wandering. Farmer Astbury said somebody wanted to ruin him, and Farmer Bates, whom it subjected to a penalty as well as to suspicion, vociferated his innocence. The clergyman and the squire were soon upon the spot; indeed, the whole village was in council, all common duties being at a stand. As the first proceeding of all, the poor dead beast was buried where it lay, and every precaution that could be thought of in the way of disinfectants was used. Then, the inquiry was entered upon as to how the animal could have come to be where it was found instead of in the sheep-house in the Hollow at home? Without following the investigation into details we may say that nothing was in this way clearly made out. There was a break-down at the very first stage. Several person's at Bates' farm solemnly stated that the door of the sheep-house was left properly secured by a heavy latch, and it followed that it must have been opened by human fingers; still there were no marks of new footsteps distinguishable in the Hollow field, though it was thought that the prints of the cow's hoofs could be traced. It is clear to us, who are in the secret, that some vestiges of little Matty's tread there must have been; but possibly the smallness of the marks had misled the observers, who would naturally be on the lookout for the steps of a grown man. On the hard road no reliable track could be agreed upon: hoof-marks there were, but they were in too great plenty. It was, however, noticed that near most of the gates that would have had to be opened, a stone was lying, as if it had beed used to "scotch" it; and toward the latter end of the journey some of the searchers were puzzled by a large and a small round mark following close on what seemed to be about the newest imprint of a cow's feet. But who was likely to think that these had been made by the crutch and the stick of the crippled dame at Leathem's homestead? In a word, no clue was found, and all the parishioners, squire and clergyman included, were left in most painful suspense. All that was quite certain was, that there was some one among them with malice enough to have done an act which set possible ruin staring in the face of every one of the inhabitants, from the largest farmer to the humble cottager with his single cow. Each looked at his neighbor with blank suspicion. One or two, however, there were who got nearer to the secret than others, and they belonged to the Leatham household.

"True! I tell yo' I see'd the cow mysel' as they wern buryin' hur; and Mestur Astbury would on'y let three men touch hur, because o' their jackets and trowsers havin' to be burned after," said Joseph, standing in the dairy doorway. He lived down in the village, and was the first to bring the news of the startling occurrence up to the homestead.

"Mark! God knows I didn't wish it when I said what I did in the bottom meadow. Surely the Bad One put it into my head, but I didn't want it to be so. I'll never say such a thing again." And Mark's mother, gazing at him in conscience-stricken alarm, trembled till the half-cleansed dairy utensil she held in her bared arms shook and clattered against the white table.

"Do they know who did it?" asked Mark, leaning for support against the wall, his pallor sickly enough to assure some persons that he could not be wholly innocent

"No!" loudly answered Joseph, much excited. "Bur, I know somebody as could tell 'em."

"What, Joseph!" gasped his wide-eyed mistress. "Who?"

"Granny!" he replied, in the same high key, looking from mother to son with a grin; and then, without waiting for an answer, he strode heavily along the red-brick passage leading toward the kitchen.

"Matty said to me Astbury's cows were going to be badly," faltered Mark in reply to his mother's astonished gaze.

"Our Matty! When?"

"Last night, as I was going up-stairs to bed."

"Granny couldn't walk past the top of the lane," said Mrs. Leatham, putting down the can with a clang, her eyes still fixed on her son's face.

"They'll say it is me!" broke out the weak young fellow. "Everybody knows about me and Ellen, and they'll say I've done it."

"Where is Matty?" said his mother, wiping her arms on her apron quickly, and brushing past him, Mark following her toward the kitchen. As they neared the end of the passage, Joseph's voice could be heard ringing high, and granny's miserable chuckle was also distinguishable in reply, though, judging by the sound of the servant-man's tones, he was not within the kitchen, but was outside, talking in at the window, which was the fact.

"Who yo' made do it, I dunner know," Joseph was just then saying. "I dunner think as it is Mark, for he hasn't got the pluck for it. Bur sich as yo' can do anything; an' I'm afeard o' the roof fa'in on yo'!"

"Mind I dunner do summut at thee, if thee tellest onybody."

"I shanner tell onybody for the sake o' the missus, who's got trouble enough o' hur own; but I *would* tell if it was ner for hur," the man answered, defiantly.

"I on'y hope a' their cows 'n take it," hissed the wicked old woman.

"I anner afeard o' thee, so long as I am out o' th' house; thee can'st ner hurt me outside," followed up the superstitiously valiant Joseph at the window.

"What is this?" poor Mrs. Leatham asked, gliding into the kitchen, where she found little Matty, pale as death, standing by granny's side, who sat in the chimney-corner, looking toward the back window in which Joseph's head was visible.

A curious and most forbidding expression came upon the old lady's face at the sight of her daughter-in-law and her grandson; her thin lips parted, exposing the toothless gums, and her glittering black eyes flashed as she waved a lean hand for Joseph to go away.

"Oh, it is nowt," tersely said that person, quitting the window, the truth being that he was afraid of granny's supposed power.

"You told Mark last night Astbury's cows were going to be bad," next said Matty's mother, going toward the child.

"Eh! what did yo' sey that for?" peevishly burst from granny, and she clutched Matty by the shoulder.

The trembling girl made no answer, but looked appealingly up into the the old woman's face, who drew her to her side protectingly.

"How did she know of it?" persisted Matty's mother, now addressing granny.

"Dunner ask me," was the tart answer.

"They'll think I've done it because they wouldn't let Ellen see me!" Mark cried. "But Joseph says you know about it, granny? I didn't want their cows have the pest? Who has done it? for they ought to know. I a'n't going to have them think it's me!"

"It sarves 'em right if every cow they have goes!"

"Hush, granny! that is wicked," cried Mark's mother, "and I'll make Matty tell how she knew Astbury's cows were going to be badly!"

"I tow'd her I thought so," quickly answered the old lady.

"Joseph!" suddenly cried Mark, at sight of that person's visage repassing the open window for the third or fourth time since he left.

"What did you say in the dairy?"

"Eh? I said——"

"Joseph is a foo', an' if he dunner mind, I'll sey it was him," fiercely interrupted granny, shaking a fist, as the man again put his head in at the open casement.

"Yo' ow'd liar! Yo' wanted me, an' I wouldn't!"

"Wanted *you* to do it?" Mrs. Leatham exclaimed, turning to him.

"Yis. She axed me to drive the cow over. Say it's me, wull yo', yo' old witch?"

"Oh, Joseph, somebody will hear! Don't shout, Joseph! We shall be ruined—ruined!" And Mrs. Leatham wrung her hands.

"Nobody'll hear it from me, an' I should ner ha' tow'd a word on it to yo', if hur had ner said it was me," eagerly answered the servant man. "Bur God'll punish her for it, or else yo' 'n see. Dunner cry, Matty, an' keep away from hur afore summut happens to hur. I'm goin' to my work!" And Joseph went weightly from the window.

"They should ner ha' behaved so! a Leatham was a'ways as good as a Astbury. I wunner have't—I wunner have't," the old woman repeated several times over, with a countenance hideously angry.

"If you know anything about it we shall be ruined. It will be sure to be found out, it will, for it is sinful, and, as Joseph says, God will punish it. Oh, granny!" and Mrs. Leatham lifted her hands wofully.

"They'll say as it's me!" Mark whined again.

"Thee hast ner a drop o' Leatham blood in thee, or thee'd'st be glad. I sey it sarved 'em right," said granny, stamping her foot where she sat. "Bur I wunner talk about wi' yo'. Go, go."

"Who did you get to do it? You couldn't do it," said the widow, firmly. "Matty slept wi' you last night!" she instantly added, in a half scream, as the girl, uttering a cry at the first remark, hid her face in her grandmother's gown.

"Matty, did you fetch that cow? They'll say it's me! I'll kill you!" And wild, weak Mark rushed at the girl, but his mother stopped him.

"The child isn't to blame,—she didn't know about it," earnestly said Mrs. Leatham sadly, gazing reproachfully toward the grandmother. "But we shall be punished for it some way. Our cows 'll go; I know they will!" With this prophecy she pushed Mark toward the door, and went out after him, in the direction of the cow-shed.

"Our cows? Matty! Matty!" whispered the old woman," would the dog bring it here? Or maybe us in our clothes!" As she spoke, granny started forward in the chair; then she quietly sunk back again, her jaw falling, her haggard features taking a sudden pallor, like that of death. The affrighted child tugged at her dress, and was commencing to scream, but granny, without opening her eyes, lifted one hand, and feebly motioned for her to be silent.

V.

What remains to be told shall be shortly told. Astbury's farm, though its soil contained the carcase of the fatally-stricken beast, escaped the infection; it was the poor widow's diminished stock which was attacked! The morning following the events of the last chapter, that is, two days after the diseased beast was driven into the parish, Mrs. Leatham found two of her cows hanging their weary heads, and showing other symptoms of the west. On learning this, granny was seized with a kind of paralysis; her limbs stiffened in the chair, and her mind seemed as much affected as her body. During that day the fearful secret of she presence of the plague was kept from the rest of the villagers, for the whole household was crushed with terror; but in the night-time one cow died, and on the third morning two others were ailing.—The constable had to be told of it; and the circulation of the intelligence soon brought alarmed rustics peering over the yard wall, although few or none of them would venture within.

"Found it out yesterday morning? You couldn't help doing so, if you are not all blind, since one cow is dead already, and that other will be so directly," pointing to one of the three sick cows, which had been driven out into the yard for inspection. "But why didn't you make it known?" The speaker was Mr. Colton, a haughty-looking, middle-aged gentleman, the squire of the parish, who, together with the clergyman, had arrived at the homestead.

"I ought to have done so, sir; but I hoped they might get better," faltered pale Mrs. Leatham, making a conciliatory curtsey.

"She is but a woman, you see, Sir," put in the kind rector, standing at the squire's shoulder.

"There is Joseph there and her son; they might have known better," said the squire. "I am very sorry for you, Mrs. Leatham," he went on, "for I have heard of the trouble you have had, and I doubt, now that the disease has got such a footing as this, every beast you have will go."

"I suppose so, Sir," the widow answered resignedly, turning to look at the suffering cows.

"And that isn't all! It will go right through the world, breaking out like this," petulently returned the squire. "How could it come here? The cow of Bates' did not go within half a mile of you?" Mrs. Leatham's worn face flushed, and her eyes went down, while her fingers convulsively clutched her dress at the sides. "Have you any notion how it has come?" the squire repeated, turning his glance to Mark and Joseph. Neither of them spoke, but looked wonderingly elsewhere, breathing very hard and becoming very pale.

"It has quite crushed them; they cannot reason about it," again the clergyman kindly interposed.

"I don't know what is to be done. I would give fifty pounds myself to have that mystery about Bates' cow cleared up," pursued Mr. Colton, every word making the widow to start with fresh terror, and to glance appealingly at stolid Joseph. "How the disease came to the Firs we know; it was the two stirks they bought at market, no doubt, but there has been no contact here."

"No, though they say it may be brought so very easily," remarked the rector.

"Where's the dog? If he has been near the cattle, you must keep him up as well as them," suddenly said the squire, looking toward the empty kennel, by the side of which lay a loose chain and an unclasped collar.

"He's killed, sir; I killed him yesterday mornin," said Joseph slowly.

"That was a very wise thought of you; very prudent, indeed. Who suggested that?" inquired the complaisant clergyman.

No answer was given, but Mrs. Leatham, Mark, and Joseph stared into one another's faces.

"Eh? Don't you hear?" reiterated Mr. Colton,

"It was granny, Sir," said Joseph.

"Then why couldn't you say so?"

"She isn't very well, Sir," stammered Mrs. Leatham, as if thinking that some reason must be given.

"Isn't she—isn't granny well? I must speak with her. This has put her about, I daresay," and the good rector, reminded that it was his duty to visit sick people as well as sick cattle, strode away towards the house. Poor Mrs. Leatham staggered, as if ready to fall to the ground. She had sufficient reason for this agitation, and for wishing her most unlucky words unsaid. The old woman's wits, as we have hinted, were quite upset by the escape of Astbury's stock and the seizure of their own, and she now kept up a muttered rambling about the night-journey of herself and Matty to and from the Firs farm.

"Oh, Mark, go to granny!" the widow said, pressing her hands together and looking toward the house piteously.

"Not one of those will get better," said Mr. Colton, after a puzzled look at her, and going a little nearer to the suffering cattle, though still keeping to the windward of them. "How many more have you? for of course you have kept the rest by themselves."

"Is Matty there?" Mrs. Leatham was just then saying, putting out her hand toward Joseph, who was making a clucking noise with his tongue, both of them intently watching Mark hurry into the house.

"I asked how many more cows you had?" irately demanded Squire Colton.

"Only three not ill," Mrs. Leatham now answered, with a half curtesy, but still gazing with fearful face toward the dwelling. "Oh, the Lord help us! I knew, I knew!" she added, as a sharp, childish scream was heard from within, and before she had taken half a dozen steps forward the clergyman appeared in the doorway, with a face as pale as her own, holding the weeping little Matty by one hand and beckoning to them with the other.

A few minutes later they were grouped in the kitchen about the big chair in which granny lay, quite helpless of limb, but rolling her head from side to side swiftly, the bright black eyes lighting up the otherwise ghastly features. It afterward came out that when the rector first suddenly entered the house, going straight to her, the old woman, who knew that both he and the squire had come, at once recognized him, and under the sharp shock took the mistaken fancy that those in the yard had divulged what she had done; so she began fiercely to insist that it was right in her to try and punish the Astburys. The amazed clergyman turned to Matty, who was cowering on the hearth, and her affrighted scream it was that startled those outside.

"I know yo' 're the parson," said granny, hoarsely, "an' I wish I had gone more to church when I had th' strength, an' had ner turned th' cheese on Sundays, though it would ha' made agen it often. Bur I hanner done wrong now; no, no, I wunner say it, if yo' are th' parson. They should ner ha' made light o' Mark."

"You hear what she says?" said the rector, turning to the astonished squire. "I should have thought she was rambling in her mind, but the little girl here says she fetched out the cow, not her grandmother."

"Dunner believe it! It inner Matty," said Joseph, speaking again through the window from the outside. "If she'd anythink to do wi' it, granny bewitched hur. Be ashamed o' yoursel', granny, lettin' the child be found fault wi' for it!" he angrily added.

"Was it that foo' tow'd 'em?" feebly asked the dame, twitching with passion at the sound of Joseph's voice.

"It was yourself who told me. I had not heard of it from any one," said the rector. "But can it be true that you, sinful woman, removed the cow from Bates' and drove it to Astbury's, merely as a means of revenge for some slight put on your grandson."

"Hadn't nobody tow'd 'em?" demanded granny, straightening herself and speaking quite strongly.

"Nobody but yourself has breathed of it, which shows how Providence has decreed that sinful secrets shall out," was the rector's solemn answer.

"Oh, it 'a goes wrong!" gasped the old woman, with a bewildered stare of the black eyes, and sank back with a gurgle in her throat, all present thinking she was dying. But life clung tenaciously to the old weather-seasoned frame, and in a minute or two she rallied somewhat; still, she had either lost the power of speech or else now she would not use it; not a word further did she utter.

Matty, however, was closely questioned, and Mark and Joseph and the widow told each what they knew. In this way the facts were brought out, and both rector and squire were forced to give them credit. Strange as such a story seemed, with the paralyzed old woman and the alarmed and weeping child before them as the chief actors in it. In vain Mrs. Leatham appealed to Mr. Colton, that, since they were the only sufferers, the circumstances, for the credit of their humble name, should not be published. The sense of responsibility was strong upon the squire, and he answered that the matter must be left in the hands of his fellow magistrates. Even the rector was silent in face of that consideration, and could only, before his departure, covertly whisper to the widow that granny was too old and Matty too young to be punished for what they had done. At length the visitors left, the squire announcing, after another survey of the sick cattle in the yard, that he should have them slaughtered at once, adding that, if the others sickened, they too were to be killed without delay! Mother and son looked wildly at each other—the ruin they had so often talked about now stared them in the face. Granny, also, was aware of it, if moanings betokened anything, though her shrunken lips were closed, and her black eyes were kept covered with the closed lids. Matty never moved from her crouching position on the hearth, watching the movements of others with large, terrified eyes, and letting the kitten, which had crept out from its hiding, gambol about her unheeded. Joseph stood stock-still in the yard, gazing dumfoundered at the doomed cattle.

A few words will suffice for the rest. Within a week only one cow was left out of the whole seven, and the disease broke out at several other places in the neighborhood. The localities were all somewhat distant, and it could hardly be positively alleged that they had derived it from Leatham's stock; still, on the news of granny's attempted revenge leaking out, (which it did, though the magistrates took no action,) public feeling rose so high that the family must have left the district, even if their ruin had been less complete. Another tenant was found for the farm, and granny, who still lingered, though her mind had wholly gone, was removed into an almshouse at an adjoining village. Mark, who had forfeited every remaining chance he had of wedding Ellen Astbury, took service in another part of the country. When granny dies, he, his mother, and Matty will emigrate to America, where some of their friends are settled. Joseph is serving-man at the old farm under the new master, and talks most bitterly of granny.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE SOUTH AND THE CRISIS.

Letter from Hon. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina.

The Charleston papers publish a letter from Hon. B. F. Perry, Ex-Provisional Governor, dated Greenville, S. C., Sept. 12, and written in reply to an invitation to attend the mass meeting which was held in this City on the 17th ult. Gov. Perry thinks it strange that the whole country does not recognize the fact that life and money enough were lost in the late war. He deprecates a Radical triumph as fraught with the greatest evils, disavows utterly any desire on the part of the South to repudiate the national debt or to assume that of the Confederacy, and says:

"In regard to the freedmen, there is a disposition everywhere to protect them in their persons and property, and our laws in South Carolina will soon be altered so as to give them the right to testify in all cases, and be tried as white men are. This has already been done in many of the Southern States. It is impossible for the General Government to continue for any length of time its guardianship of the negro. This must devolve on the State Governments, and the people among whom they live. Moreover, the freedmen will soon find that the Southern people are their best friends. They stand in need of their labor, and must employ them. The experience of the last twelve months proves unquestionably that the negro has done better, and have been better cared for, where there was no military garrison or Freedmen's Bureau. The only places where there have been any disturbance in South Carolina or the other Southern States, have been where there was an interference on the part of the military authorities.

The attempt of the Radical Party to force negro suffrage on the Southern States is the height of folly, injustice and madness. In all of the Northern States, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the negro is denied the right of unqualified suffrage. And yet in these Northern States the negro has been free for a great number of years, and has had an opportunity of being educated and learning the duties of a voter. With what justice or propriety can the Northern people ask the South to give the right of suffrage to hundreds of thousands of ignorant and stupid negroes, who have just escaped from slavery, when they deny the same privilege to the comparatively few of the same race among themselves who have been free all their lives, and who have been taught the duties of a citizen?"

Gov. Perry enforces his views upon these and other points at length, and proceeds:

"The African has been, in all ages, a savage or a slave. God created him inferior to the white man in form, color and intellect, and no legislation or culture can make him his equal. You might as well expect to make the fox the equal of the lion in courage and strength, or the ass the equal of the horse in symmetry and fleetness. His color is black; his head covered with wool instead of hair, his form and features will not compare with the Caucasian race, and it is in vain to think of elevating him to the dignity of the white man. God has created a difference between the two races, and nothing can make him equal.

In a republican government the only hope of its perpetuity is in the virtue and intelligence of its citizens. They who vote and conduct the affairs of the public ought to be wise and virtuous. In England, the best of monarchies, the right of suffrage is limited to a very small portion of the population. Nowhere is universal suffrage allowed. Women and children are excluded from voting everywhere, although they and their property are subjected to the laws made by others.

It was but a few years past that this same Radical Party attempted to exclude all foreigners from voting in the United States till they had been here twenty years. They did not believe that an Irishman or a German, no matter how highly educated he might be, or how much property he might own, was fit to exercise the right of suffrage till he had undergone a pupilage of twenty years. But they wish the negro to exercise this right as soon as he is released from the bonds of Slavery. In their opinion, the negro is to be preferred to all foreigners who seek a home in this land of liberty.

But while the Radicals seek to enfranchise the negro, with all of his ignorance and vice, they desire, by constitutional amendments, to disfranchise the great mass of the Southern people on account of their participation in the recent secession movement of the States—a class of persons who are highly cultivated, and who have always been distinguished for their adherence to honor and principle. They differed with the people of the North in their construction of the Federal Constitution, and believed they had a right to peaceably withdraw from the Union for the preservation of their property and constitutional rights. They have again renewed allegiance to the Union, and sworn to protect and defend it. This they will do with as much fidelity and patriotism as the people in any other State. Why, then, should they be disfranchised and the negro placed above them?

I would ask the laboring classes of the North, and the men of fortune at the North, if it is fair and right for their hard earnings and capital to be taxed as it is, to support the idle and vagrant and vicious freedmen of the South? The last Congress voted thirteen millions of their taxes for this purpose, more than was sufficient, under the administration of John Quincy Adams, to defray all the expenses of the Federal Government! After usurping, in violation of the Constitution, all the rights of the States, this same Congress attempted to clothe the President with the powers of a despot in the Southern States. Because he refused to accept this tyranny and arbitrary power at their hands they turn round and assail him as a despot! Was ever such inconsistency heard of before?

Disloyal men should be excluded from office and position under the Government. The principle of the test oath, so far as it was constitutional, was right and proper, while the late war was going on, for it excluded disaffected persons. But now that peace is restored none are disaffected. All are willing to join with heart and hand in sustaining the Government.

If there is any disaffection with the people anywhere, it is with the Radical rule, and not with the principles of the Government under which they rule the country. The President, who has pursued a straightforward, patriotic course, has the entire confidence of the Southern people, and if the "Rump Congress" had pursued the same policy, they, too, would have had the confidence, and received the grateful acknowledgment of a loyal and patriotic people. The course Congress is now pursuing, if continued for any length of time, must alienate the hearts and affections of the Southern people, and of any people, who love the great principles of English liberty and republican government.

We, of the South, cannot be said to live in a republic, or in a free Government, when we are heavily taxed without representation, excluded from all offices under the Government, and have the Constitution changed and altered, affecting our dearest rights and interests, without allowing us to say one word, or give any explanation in opposition. But this matter is handled with great ability in the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and needs no further illustration.

The people of the Southern States are ready and willing to stand by and affirm all that was done in that Convention. The Convention was composed of the representative men, men who know their feelings and sentiments, and expressed them in the address and platform of principles adopted by the Convention. It has been well said that the Philadelphia Convention was the most important national assemblage of persons since the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. That body gave a Constitution to the Republic, the Convention in Aug. at last have attempted its restoration and the restoration of the Federal Constitution. I cannot believe that their attempt will fail. I have confidence in the virtue and intelligence and patriotism of the American people. They may be led astray for a time by artful and designing men, but as soon as they discover their error they will correct it.

It is to be hoped that the people of New-York and Pennsylvania, and of all the Northwestern States, will buckle on their armor for the Fall elections, and determine on victory. It is the most important election that has ever occurred in the history of our country. On it, in my humble opinion, depends the peace and prosperity of the Republic, if not its existence as a Government. From the spirit of the harmony which characterized all the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, I have great hopes. In that body I saw Democrats and Conservative Republicans, who had always opposed each other in politics, uniting like patriots to save the Union. I saw in that Convention Northern Generals and Southern Generals, who had bravely fought each other for four years past on the bloody fields of battle, cordially coming together and uniting in one great effort to restore their bleeding country to peace and prosperity. The only question asked was: "Is he loyal to the Union and Constitution?" no matter what his antecedents may have been. I hope this spirit will be adopted in all the Northern States by the people at the polls. Let the War Democrats and "Copperheads," and the Conservative Republicans, unite in presenting their ablest, most patriotic and most influential men as candidates, without regard to their past history. The only issue now before the country is the restoration of the Union, and it matters not whether the candidate belonged to one or the other of the past political parties. There are times when every good and patriotic man should be willing to sacrifice party for his country. But in this contest there is no sacrifice of any political principle of either party, in uniting to sustain the President in saving the Republic. * * *

It was to be hoped that after Slavery was abolished, all agitation about the negro would cease. There is no purpose or wish on the part of the Southern States to restore Slavery, if they had the power of doing so. Nor is there any feeling of hostility on the part of the Southern people toward the negro. He behaved well, generally, during the war, and was faithful to the master. Time will show conclusively that he has not been benefited as a class by freedom. There may be some individual exceptions. But as a people they are destined to go as the Indian did, when brought in contact with the white man. No people increased more rapidly than they did in slavery, and none will diminish faster in freedom.

If all the children in New-York City were turned loose to provide for themselves, how many would live, prosper and do well? The negroes are as improvident as children, and require the guardian protection of some one almost as much as they do. The aged and helpless will soon perish. It is a peculiarity of the negro character that they will not wait on each other, and take care of each other in sickness, unless made to do so.

A long bill of indictment might be preferred against the "Rump Congress" by their constituents when they come before them this Fall for reelection, and on every count of the indictment they would be convicted before an impartial jury of want of patriotism and reckless disregard of the interests of the country. They have perverted, disregarded and trampled on the Constitution which they were sworn to support. They have done everything in their power to prevent a restoration of the Union. They have excluded the loyal representatives of ten States from Congress, in violation of the Federal Constitution. They have passed unconditional laws destructive of the rights of the States, and tending to an absorption of all power in the Central Government. They have passed bills over the President's veto, with less than two-thirds required by the Constitution. They have proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution affecting the vital interests of the Southern States, without letting those States vote on the proposition, or be heard in their defence. They have levied taxes on the people of the Southern States without representation, and in violation of the great principles involved in the American Revolution. They have been guilty of the most wasteful and extravagant expenditures of public money. They have taxed the poor white man in all of the Northern States to support, feed and clothe the lazy, idle, vicious and vagrant negroes in the Southern States, making the honest and industrious white man work to support the idle, roguish black man. They have appropriated and given away immense domains of the public lands to a parcel of land-jobbers who have no claims on the Government. They have taken, in violation of law and justice, the lands of the proprietors in South Carolina and other States, and given them to their former slaves, leaving the proprietors and their families to beg their food or perish. And they have doubled their own salaries at the close of the session, pocketed the money, and gone home to electioneer with it to secure their reëlections—improperly taking the people's money to corrupt the people themselves. Will the American people tolerate these abuses any longer? Will they reëlect such men to Congress, and confide to them the destiny of this Republic? Will they reëlect them to inaugurate a bloody civil war at the North? Will men of capital in New-York jeopardise their fortunes and Government securities by electing such men to Congress? Will the poor laboring man consent to be taxed any longer to support the negro in idleness? Will the friends of constitutional liberty make no effort to redeem their Government? Let them all rise up in the majesty of their strength, and clean out the Augean stable at the Fall elections, and then we shall have a united, happy, and prosperous country once more through the mercies of God.

With great respect, I am yours, truly,

B. F. PERRY.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Argument Against its Adoption by Ex-Provisional Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 17, 1866.

His Excellency B. G. Humphreys, Governor of Mississippi:

DEAR SIR: The public prints inform me that our Legislature is to be convened in extra session on the 16th of October. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a fourteenth article, may possibly be submitted to the Legislature for its adoption or rejection, and as our State has had no opportunity of being heard through her representatives on this interesting subject, and as the people of the State have a right to know the opinions of their representatives on a question so vitally important, I adopt this method, the only one left me, of giving very briefly the outline of the opinions which I entertain in regard to this proposed amendment. No doubt the good sense of the Legislature will guide that body to a correct conclusion, but the interest I feel for the welfare and the dignity of the State demand that I should not remain silent when both are so deeply involved.

In the first place, I do not believe the amendment was recommended by two-thirds of the Congress of the United States. The constitutional House of Representatives consists of members chosen "by the people of the several States," and the Senate consists of "two Senators from each State." It is very clear that a body not so composed, or in other words where a considerable number of the States are excluded from representation in both branches, is not the Congress of the United States. As well might any body of usurpers assemble and claim to be the Congress of the United States. Each State has a right to know that all claiming to be members possess the constitutional requisites. Mississippi does not and cannot know that the members who recommended this amendment, were constitutional members of Congress. Nearly one-third of the States were excluded from representation in both Houses by a majority of members who assumed to be the Congress. If a majority may thus exclude States from representation, it is easy to perceive that it may go on in the work of declaring States disloyal and in the exclusion of minorities, until Congress shall be made to consist only of members from a few of the larger States, with all others excluded. For instance, New-York and Pennsylvania may so manage as to control a majority, and begin by excluding first one small State and then another, and so on, until all the legislative power of the nation is usurped and controlled by those two States, and ultimately even by the largest of them.

When the Southern States adopted the amendment abolishing Slavery, the state of things was very different; they had not elected or sent members to the Congress which recommended that amendment. But when this amendment was proposed they had elected members who appeared at the proper time and demanded to be admitted, but were rejected. We are not, therefore, to be told that we have recognized this as a constitutional Congress.

But again: The President is a component part of the Legislative Department, and the Constitution declares that "Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President," &c. Nothing can take effect, or be complete until so presented. And the case is not altered because a two-thirds vote is required on amendments proposed; such resolution is not a complete legislative act until so presented. In no other way, except through the President, can such resolution be communicated to the States. As the proposed amendment was not submitted to the President, it does not amount to a recommendation. It is a nullity.

But let us look for a moment at the provisions of the proposed amendment.

The first section declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside." It then proceeds to prohibit the States from making or enforcing any law "which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens." It does not say what are privileges and immunities; that is left for the next Congress to provide in virtue of the last section, which declares "that Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." We may find Congress conferring "privileges and immunities" on one class to the exclusion of another class; or we may find Congress assuming absolute control over all the people of a State and their domestic concerns, and this virtually abolishes the State. Perhaps any State that has so little self-respect as to adopt the amendment deserves no better fate.

The second section, if my construction of it be right, would exclude one State from representation in Congress, as I suppose the number of male negroes over 21 to be nearly equal to the number of white males. It is therefore a mere effort to force negro suffrage upon us, whether we are willing or not. Either do this, or you shall have no representation. It is presumed that our intelligent people would not hesitate long in making their choice.

The third section provides that no person shall hold any office who may have heretofore taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who afterward engaged in the rebellion, or who gave aid and comfort to those who did engage in it. This is a sweeping act of disfranchisement, which would embrace, perhaps, a majority of our citizens; for there are probably few who have not, in some way or other, taken an oath to support the Constitution.

Even those who opposed secession and engaged in the war only under compulsion would be embraced by this provision as well as the man who had given to a hungry soldier a meal's victuals or a piece of bread; and all those who, in charity, had given an article of clothing to a suffering friend or relative in the army. Such a provision would be so contrary to the theory of our Government and so oppressive toward a very large class of the population of the Southern States, that it cannot be supposed that those who proposed it could have entertained a hope that it would be accepted. They ought to have known, too, that such a provision was calculated to endanger the existence of the Government, as revolutions may always be expected, sooner or later, from acts which disfranchised the enfranchised class. If the people cannot exclude unworthy and undeserving men from office by the instrumentality of the ballot-box, then they are unfit for self-government, and the sooner they abandon the experiment the better.

I need say nothing of the fourth section, but the fifth is the Trogan horse abounding in mischief. It provides that "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article," which may be construed to authorize Congress to do whatever it may desire to do. Under this same provision, attached to the Emancipation Amendment, you have the Civil Rights Bill and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It was construed in the Senate, just as I admonished many members of the Legislature it would be, to authorize these odious measures. We should profit by the experience it has furnished us.

I might have very greatly extended my argument in support of the many objections to this amendment, but have deemed it sufficient very briefly to express my own opinions, and to leave the subject for the reflection of all who may feel an interest in it. I will only add that should this amendment become part of the Constitution, we shall have a very different Government from that which we inherited from our ancestors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. SHARKEY.

The Twentieth Congressional District—Letter from Gen. Hungerford.

To the Committee of the National Union Congressional Convention, Twentieth District:

ADAMS, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication informing me of my unanimous nomination for Representative in Congress by your Convention of the 21st, and the platform of resolutions adopted, are this day received.

The honor thus conferred upon me is very gratifying, and the more so because of the intelligence and high character of the delegates composing the Convention; but it is one which I did not solicit or expect.

The first resolution of your platform has my cordial indorsement; the resolution and address to which it refers express convictions which I have entertained both before and since the Philadelphia Convention. To the second and third resolutions I am not prepared to give my unqualified assent, regarding them, as I do, too hearty in their commendation of the President and too uncharitable in their condemnation of Congress.

My position is substantially this: I have acted with the Republican Party since its organization, but I have never been in sympathy with its radical element, and have always been opposed to every effort tending to make it other than the great national party of the country. Treason is the greatest of political crimes, and should be severely punished. But I believe the late rebels of the South have accepted the results of the war in good faith, that their punishment is already great, and that they should now be treated kindly. Therefore the tardy and compulsory legislation of the present Congress, with reference to the admission of the rebel States, appears to me unwise and wrong, and the policy of admitting representatives from those States without any new conditions except such as loyalty to the Union imposes, to be the best that is possible.

I therefore find my opinions in the pending issues at variance with those of a great portion of the Republican Party. But I am not now willing to identify myself with the party which manifested sympathy with the rebellion during the war, and put obstacles in the way of its suppression, or to aid in a movement to supplant the Republican Party, which I have hitherto trusted, and which I hope may yet listen to moderate counsel. These things I should at least seem to do, in accepting the nomination which you tender on the platform which you present. In this dilemma, I prefer to stand aloof from all parties, and to be a candidate of none—a preference also urged by my business relations, which preclude my entering into the work of an active political campaign.

I would, therefore, respectfully decline the nomination of your Convention.

Your obedient servant,

S. D. HUNGERFORD.

C. B. HOARD, G. W. FLOWER, A. H. HALL, Committee.

Legislative Bribery in New-Jersey.

From the Newark Advertiser, Oct. 3.

In the Mercer County Courts, yesterday, the Court agreed to hear an argument in the case of the indictments found at the last term, against DANIEL HOLSMAN, BARCLAY HAINES, GARRET VAN WAGONER, and CHARLES M. RUH, for bribery. The Attorney-General, Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, and JOHN F. HAGEMAN, Prosecutor of the Pleas, appeared for the State, and JOS. P. BRADLEY, Esq., of Newark, and GEO. M. ROBESON, Esq., of Camden, for the defence. A motion was made to quash the indictment against DANIEL HOLSMAN, charged with offering a bribe to GEORGE W. T. THOMPSON, a member of the General Assembly, in order to influence his vote on a certain bill then pending before the General Assembly.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN replied to the objection that the indictments were defective in not averring that the money was received as well as offered, quoting cases that to offer a bribe was to commit the offence charged. There was no force in the objections that this construction could prevent any man from any attempt to influence the vote of a legislator—it did not prohibit any legitimate influence—only that which was corrupt and criminal. It is no offence to present arguments, but it is to offer a bribe. So far as the public is concerned, the offer to bribe is the greater offence; for the offerer is the tempter—the agent, the originator of the crime. The object of the law is to prevent crime. But if it is no crime to offer a bribe that is not accepted, then we destroy the best evidence of the crime, and render conviction almost impossible.

It was claimed by Mr. BRADLEY that the indictments should set forth, not only the offer of money, but that some consideration was given or to be given for the money; it was not enough to aver that money was offered, "in order, or with intent to procure or influence his vote," &c., but it must show that this money was given or offered for some consideration. Nothing appears in the indictments to show that money was given, offered or received for any such purpose. The indictments were, therefore, fatally defective.

Other argument was heard, and at the conclusion the Chief-Justice announced that the Court would consider the case, and give a decision on the point raised, at an early day.

Proposed Ratification Meeting in Nashville—Letter from N. B. Forrest.

Gen. N. B. FORREST wrote the following letter in answer to an invitation to be present at a meeting in Nashville to adopt the declaration of principles agreed upon at Philadelphia, in August, as the sentiment of the Conservative people of Tennessee. The Nashville *Union & American*, in publishing the letter, says: "He is yielding a hearty and sincere support to the Government to which he surrendered in April, 1865, and pledged his honor as a soldier and his fealty as a citizen, as the legitimate authority of the land." His letter is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Sept. 25, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite invitation, requesting me to be present at the grand Central Mass Meeting at Nashville, called to ratify the patriotic proceedings of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, held on the 14th and 15th of August, did not reach me until after the day appointed for it to assemble. This, I trust, will account to you for my delay in acknowledging its reception. I learn from the public journals that the time for holding the mass meeting has been postponed on account of the prevailing epidemic; and yet I fear that the pressure of private engagements will, nevertheless, preclude me from the pleasure of attending.

Nothing, I assure you, would give me more satisfaction than to meet my fellow-citizens from every part of the State, assembled in the Capital City, for the purpose contemplated. The restoration policy of President JOHNSON, and the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, command my heartily approval, and I make no doubt that nine-tenths of the masses of Tennessee entertain a similar sentiment. Mr. JOHNSON's policy, I believe, is approved not only by those who last year returned to their former places in the Union, but, also, by all true Union men in the State. It would, therefore, be eminently appropriate for the people of the President's own State to meet in grand mass convention, and give emphatic expression to their views in the present critical conjuncture of affairs, and to ratify the action of the National Convention at Philadelphia. Such a ratification would carry a weighty influence where it is most needed at this moment—it would, as you eloquently remark, "speak trumpet-tongued encouragement to the earnest men who are fighting the battle of the Union and the Constitution at the North." It is plain to the least observant that much—more, indeed, than I like to contemplate—depends upon the success of the "National Union men" of the North in the approaching elections. Should they succeed in changing the complexion of the present Congressional delegations from the great leading States of the North, all will doubtless go well with the Union and the Constitution, and with us of the South. On the other hand, should they be defeated in their efforts to overthrow the proscriptive extremists of that section, then, in all probability, the restoration of the Union must be indefinitely delayed, and the oppression of the Southern people continued during the will and pleasure of those whose political platform seems to be made up of but two planks—one of which is labelled "Hatred," the other "Revenge."

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your cordial invitation, and trusting that the mass meeting may prove a signal success, I am, very truly yours, &c.,

N. B. FORREST.

HON. JOHN S. BRIEN, F. C. DUNNINGTON, ALBERT ROBERTS, Committee of Invitation.

Where the Change Is.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1862.

Hon. Edward Stanly:

MY DEAR SIR: Your note informing me that you will leave for North Carolina soon, is received. Your conduct as Military Governor of that State, as reported to me by Gen. BURNSIDE, and as I have heard it personally from yourself, has my entire approbation; and it is with great satisfaction that I learn you are now to return in the same capacity, with the approbation of the War Department.

I shall be much gratified, if you can find it practicable, to have Congressional elections held in that State before January. It is my sincere wish that North Carolina may again govern herself conformably to the Constitution of the United States.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

A point of great importance in the political discussion which has been conducted with so much heat, and in some instances exceedingly bad temper, and which it is expected will be decided either one way or the other with such emphasis at the Congressional elections which are to be held this Fall in several of the Eastern States, that there will be no room for further disorganization—at least among those who regard the masses as the sources of all power and the final arbiters in all matters of dispute pertaining to the management of the Government—is whether the present Administration is or is not carrying out the policy mapped out by the lamented LINCOLN for the reconstruction, rehabitation, or whatever else be the proper term, of the States lately in rebellion.

This point is of great importance, because it follows that if the present Administration has not deviated an inch from the path marked out by its predecessor, it has the sanction of a complete and unmistakable popular verdict for all it has done, and that it is the Radicals who are attempting a revolution. In such case, every blow aimed by them at ANDREW JOHNSON falls with crushing force upon the memory of the martyr for whom—with the lips, at least—they profess a love and veneration never accorded to any of the Chief Magistrates of this Republic save one—WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country.

That the policy which the present Administration is endeavoring to carry out toward the South is the policy which Mr. LINCOLN, were he still alive, would be pursuing to-day, we believe has heretofore been established by evidence of the most irrefragable character, complete and overwhelming. Indeed, some of the Radical leaders have displayed sufficient candor to admit that the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON and WILLIAM H. SEWARD is essentially the policy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and WILLIAM H. SEWARD, but at the same time hold that that it was a bad, mistaken and short-sighted policy. We do not, therefore, place the letter which will be found at the head of this article before our readers for the purpose of entering into an argument to prove that if any change has taken place in the Union Party, that change is solely attributable to Congress, but simply as cumulative evidence in that direction.

This letter was never before in print. It was addressed, as will be seen, to Hon. EDWARD STANLY, when he was about to return to his duties as Military Governor of North Carolina, in the Fall of 1862. In it, Mr. LINCOLN, over his signature, says: "I shall be very much gratified, if you can find it practicable, to have Congressional elections held in that State before January. It is my sincere wish that North Carolina may again govern herself conformably to the Constitution of the United States." It will be borne in mind that this letter was written at a date as far back as Sept. 29, 1862. Mr. LINCOLN was then anxious that North Carolina should send members to Congress, and govern herself "conformably to the Constitution of the United States," without any condition precedent whatever. In his opinion, at that time, all that was necessary to restore North Carolina to her consitutional relations with the other States of the Union was the election of members of Congress.

With this letter only on record, Mr. Lincoln, if he were to-day administering the affairs of this nation, would be forced to advocate the admission to seats in Congress, not only of the Senators and Representatives from North Carolina who could take the oaths prescribed by that body for its own governance, but also of the Senators and Representatives from the other rebel States who were in position to comply with these requirements. It is plain from all this that the success of the Radicals will imply the repudiation of the teachings of the lamented LINCOLN. More than that, it would be a self-repudiation on the part of the masses; for when the Radicals made a desperate effort to defeat Mr. LINCOLN's second nomination, on grounds precisely the same as those they now occupy toward the present Administration, they enthusiastically supported him, and in the end triumphantly elected him.

What Mr. Seward Has Done for the Country.

From the Providence Journal, Oct. 2.

The recovery of Mr. SEWARD is a matter of more than common congratulation. Whatever may be said of his domestic policy, and of the share which he has had in shaping the course of the President, it cannot be denied that he has managed the foreign affairs with great wisdom, tact and success. During our long and fearful struggle, while nearly all the Great Powers were unfriendly to us, he has maintained the peace and yet equally maintained the national honor. Postponing the demands that we had not the power to enforce at the time, and yielding temporarily where the violent and immediate assertion of our rights would have led to dangerous complications, he has yet been careful not to surrender them, and has always left a protest to which he could refer, when the time should come to vindicate them. He could not prevent the invasion of Mexico and the temporary overthrow of the Republic; but he never acknowledged the Empire; and while he would hold no relations with the intrusive Government, he made MAXIMILIAN see that it was for his interest to enter into no engagements with the rebels. He could not enforce our demands upon England for the depredations on our commerce, by pirates fitted out from her ports, with the connivance of her authorities, but he placed them on file, and from time to time warned the British Government that we held it responsible for the violation of law which it ought to have prevented.

But we need not recount the continued and eminent services that Mr. SEWARD has rendered throughout the war. They are familiar to the whole people, and their record is made on the pages of history. Much as we are compelled to differ from Mr. SEWARD on the great question which overrides all others, we should regard his retirement from the Cabinet as a serious loss to the country, and his death as a national calamity. His successor would be sure to hold, and probably more violently in method, if not in theory, the views in which we and our readers differ from him, and we could not expect in another man the foresight and wisdom which Mr. SEWARD has brought to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Nor can any present differences or any present estrangements make us forget the old time when Mr. SEWARD threw the weight of his name and character into the unpopular and unpromising cause of the right; when he led the forlorn hope of freedom, and with unflinching hand bore aloft its standard, till, in the hour of victory, it was transferred to another, and he took the second place, when so many thought, and he might properly think himself, that he had earned the first. We cannot forget the time when, with the illustrious man who now fills the highest place in the Supreme Court, and with that pioneer of freedom who so long represented New Hampshire in the Senate, and who now represents the country at Madrid, he stood up, the champion of those derided but now victorious doctrines on which our institutions have been placed. Like the three warriors of old, who stood back to back and resisted the assault of a score of enemies, these men maintained with unequaled ability in the highest council of the land, amidst insult and contumely, and against the most practiced debaters and the first statesmen of the South, the great truths that have since been vindicated and established. In how many debates did they come off victorious in argument, but always defeated in votes! How often did they protest against the arbitrary exercise of power, ill-gotten and worse exercised! How many times did the Senate Chamber echo back their indignant denunciation of wrong, their prediction of the day of right and justice, of whose coming they never lost the cheerful hope! "It matters little," said SEWARD, in closing a great debate, "whether this measure pass or not, whether this vote shall be our last defeat or our first victory." He knew that the principles which he had so long maintained, were steadily marching to victory. His prophetic eye discerned the end of the "irrepressible conflict;" he saw the chains falling from the limbs of the slave; he saw the flag of the Union waving over a free republic.

In spite of all the present, we trust that these men will again be found acting together, and with them the few who stood by them in the beginning, and the many who joined them, from time to time, and made up the great majority that removed from the land its greatest curse and rescued the Union from its greatest foes.

Seizure by the United States Government.

From the St. Louis Union, Sept. 29.

The attention of persons on Main-street was attracted about 9 o'clock this morning to the marching of a squad of policemen along that street to the building occupied as a State storehouse, northeast corner of Main and Morgan streets, where a large number of stand of arms were known to be stored, and whence a lot of arms were secretly shipped at midnight, a few weeks ago, to the interior. After a while six or eight United States blue army wagons repaired to the spot, and the teamsters commenced to load the boxes of arms in the store into their wagons. As each wagon received its load it was driven with an escort of policemen to the United States Arsenal, below the city. The process continued till every box of arms in the storehouse had been carried off, leaving the place as empty and harmless as any other vacant floor. A good deal of wonderment and many vague and wild conjectures were elicited by the quiet and orderly movement.

The true explanation of it, as far as we have ascertained, is this: The arms were removed by an order from the Department Headquarters, and transferred to the Arsenal, where they will be safely kept by Gen. CALLENDER, who will see that they do not get into the hands of the persons hostile to the United States Government, to be used against that Government and its friends. It is said that the boxes had been carefully and secretly prepared for shipment to various points in the interior—for what purpose Gov. FLETCHER and his friends, no doubt, could tell if they would. The places of their destination had been marked on them; but when the officer at the storehouse heard that the United States wagons were coming after them, he had the marks hastily scratched off. Why he did this is a quest on which people will not find much difficulty in answering.

The presence of the police on the ground is accounted for by the fact that they had been requested by the United States authorities to attend, to protect the teamsters from possible disturbance. Adjutant-Gen. SIMPSON came to the place while the removal was going on, and while he seemed to be wondering what business Uncle Sam had to seize Gov. FLETCHER's guns, it was not observed that he proposed to do anything to prevent it.

It was reported that the arms really belonged to the United States Government, and that the State had been requested before this to turn them over; and having neglected to do so, this method had been adopted to get them back.

Status of the Negro in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times.

An interesting and important judicial decision was rendered in St. Martinsville last week, by Judge FRED. GATES, of the Third District Court. The case was a trial for murder, alleged to have been committed by a negro, in July, 1865, and the defendant moved to quash the indictment on the ground that at the time the crime was committed he was a slave, and therefore not amenable to existing laws, nor subject to the jurisdiction of any existing legal tribunal.

Judge GATES, in order to determine the status of the accused, is compelled to elaborately review the progress of emancipation, and the several political actions in this State by which the Constitution of 1864 became our fundamental law, and to determine at what precise period the abolition of Slavery became a fixed legal fact in Louisiana. This is done in a logical and forcible manner, and his conclusions released the accused from custody. The indictment was quashed.

We hope our Northern cotemporaries will make a note of this decision, as evidence of the desire on the part of presiding officers in our State Courts to enforce the law strictly, and deal out justice to black and white alike.

Negro Testimony in Mississippi.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

There was no State in the South in which there was greater unwillingness felt to accept negro testimony, when a white man was a party, than in Mississippi. In Louisiana, before emancipation, the only question was as to freedom, color being no peremptory exception to the admissibility of a witness; but in Mississippi, as in most, if not all other Southern States, the negro and his descendant of mixed blood was altogether excluded when a witness against the white man. The evidence of the negro was regarded not only with distaste, as giving him equality so far with the white man, but was thought to be, from his usual mendacity, so unreliable, so wanting in conscientiousness, that it ought, for this reason alone, to be wholly rejected.

But emancipation brought out a necessity for the protection of the negro which had formerly been afforded him by his master; and as no white man, not a public officer, is now interested or authorized to procure redress for injuries to him, the law-givers of Mississippi invested the negro with the right to testify in all cases where he is a party, or injuries to him or those of his race were the subject of controversy.

Recently, in Atala County, Miss., SAMUEL WINTERS was tried for the homicide of a negro. The witnesses were negroes alone, and not only were objections made that their testimony was incompetent, but this being overruled, the jury were urged to disregard it as being unworthy of belief. But the jury convicted the man of manslaughter, and the Circuit Judge, Hon. J. A. P. CAMPBELL, elected by the people, and held in the highest esteem, in passing sentence upon him, approved of the verdict and of the admissibility of such testimony as a basis for conviction.

Little as we think of this circumstance here, where free negro testimony has so long been received, this consummates quite a revolution in Mississippi. It demonstrates not only that negro testimony will be received, but that when it bears the test of examination and cross-examination it will be acted upon, and that passionate and reckless men cannot shield their evil deeds from retribution because negroes alone were witnesses to them, and that the wrongs done to the negro can and will be redressed in States where heretofore the negro was not recognized as a competent witness as fully as if he were a white man.

In passing sentence on him, Judge CAMPBELL said: I am mercifully inclined towards you, too, in view of the grade of your intellect, your training, and passionate and impulsive nature, to say nothing of your interesting wife, and innocent, helpless children, for whose sake I wish I could feel warranted in discharging you with the admonition "to go and sin no more." But my sentence must signify the reprobation the law has for crime. I must guard my judgment against being carried away by the sympathies of an impressible heart. Human life, whether of the white or black, must be guarded against the ebullitions of passion; an example must be set; society must be protected, and the law vindicated; and although you stand convicted of killing a negro, you must be punished in the same manner as if convicted of killing a white man; for the law makes no distinction in this respect, and I am but an administrator of the law.

Every principle of justice and humanity, every consideration of honor and manliness, alike with motives of policy, combines to require even-handed justice in vindication of the unfortunate negro against the brutal outrages of the lawless white man. The Courts of the country are solemnly bound to protect all alike in the enjoyment of life and liberty, and this can be done only by a faithful and fearless execution of the law; and deeply pained as I am by the call of duty in this case, and conscious as I am of the different views that are entertained by many who are very dear to me, as friends, I must obey the dictates of my judgment, and secure the approbation of my own conscience.

The Bounties for White Men and Negroes—The Civil Rights Bill.

The following correspondence should be read by every citizen, as well as soldier:

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOM,
LANCASTER, Oct. 2, 1866.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

DEAR SIR: The Copperheads have published pamphlets in which it is asserted that the colored man is to get $300 additional bounty, while the white man is to have but $100—that the law equalizing bounties passed last session of Congress makes this discrimination in favor of the colored soldier. This is also boldly asserted verbally, and some people believe it. One of their pamphlets also contains what is said to be an extract from the Civil Rights Bill, as follows:

"The Civil Rights bill passed by Congress over the veto of the President imposes a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, upon any white man who shall deprive any negro of the right of marrying his daughter, or any wench the privilege of taking his son. Infamous as this may seem, yet it is a fact, and we dare any supporter of SUMNER, STEVENS or GEARY, to deny it."

I desire you to inform the people how much of the above is true. Respectfully yours,

E. BILLINGFELT, Chairman.

LANCASTER, Oct. 2, 1866.

Hon. E. Billingfelt, Chairman Union County Committee:

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, asking how much truth there was in the assertions you refer to, I have to say there is not one word of truth in any of them. The law referred to makes no discrimination between soldiers on account of color. The word "white" or "black" is not mentioned in the law. Indeed, white soldiers are likely to get the $100 bounty under the law of 1861-62, as no colored troops were then in the service.

The extract from the Civil Rights Bill is a mere forgery. I was not much surprised at the falsehood with regard to the soldiers' bounty, as it was originated by ANDREW JOHNSON, who, if there were such an unjust law, must have signed it himself. He probably knew no better.

But I was amazed to see the other falsehood, contained in a large pamphlet of similar forgeries, circulated under the frank of a distinguished Senator from Maryland, Hon. R. JOHNSON. Such things are too low for comment. Is there one citizen foolish enough to believe them?

Yours,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

"If any Man Hauls Down the American Flag, Shoot Him on the Spot"—Letter from Judge Holt.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* recently made the statement that Judge HOLT was the author of the sentence quoted above, and which has been attributed to Gen. DIX. The *Bulletin*, of Oct. 3, publishes the following letter, which settles the question:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1866.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I hasten to reply to your note of yesterday, calling my attention to an article in the *Daily Evening Bulletin*, (Philadelphia,) of the 31st of August, in which the celebrated order, "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," is referred to as having been suggested by myself. I know not upon what information this statement has been made, but it is due to you and to the truth of history to say that I have always regarded you as the author, and the sole author of this patriotic declaration. It first appeared, if I mistake not, in one of your official communications while Secretary of the Treasury, and I well remember how I was electrified and gladdened by the words when they fell upon my ears, and how grateful I was to yourself for their utterance at a time when so many hearts were failing, and so many knees preparing to bow to the impending rebellion.

The sentiment of the declaration was true then, and it is true now, and in view of the crimes and carnage of those who have since hauled down the American flag, the sentiment is even more precious to me at this moment than when you first so bravely and so grandly gave it expression.

Very respectfully and sincerely your friend,

(Signed) J. HOLT.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, New-York.

Letter from Gen. Steedman.

Gen. STEEDMAN, who was announced to address a meeting of the National Union men of Montgomery County, Indiana, was unable to be present, for the reason stated in the following letter:

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1866.

Hon. B. W. Hanna, Terre Haute, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: I will be compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting you at Crawfordsville on the 24th. It will be impossible for me to be there, owing to the serious illness of my wife. This is a very sore disappointment to me. I wanted to speak to the soldiers of that county, as I have many personal friends among them. Make the proper explanations from me, and accompany them with my most heartfelt regrets. Tell all the people, citizens and soldiers, in my name, that we must stand by the policy of President JOHNSON, or else admit that our great struggle of arms was a broad farce, and a disgrace to the nation. Yours, truly,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

A Just Compliment.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It is a singular fact that South Carolina has been more just in legislating for the colored people than any other Southern State. Her Legislature has swept away almost every relict of the barbarism of Slavery. This result is doubtless due in a considerable degree to the manly and statesmanlike course of Mr. ORR, the Governor, who in his message pointed out the absurdities of the restrictions which last year's legislation has left unrepealed. If we take into view the mountain of prejudice that had to be overcome the public men of South Carolina have done well.

The New Senator from Oregon.

The Schenectady *Union* says: "H. W. CORBETT, just elected United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of Salem, Washington County, in this State, and son-in-law of IRA CAGGER, of Albany. He went to Oregon about ten years ago, having been previously engaged as clerk in a wholesale mercantile house in New-York City. Two years ago, he spent a Summer in this section, dividing his time between his native village and Troy. He has been active in politics since he took up his residence in the West—is a man of fine abilities and genial disposition, and will creditably represent at Washington the young State which undoubtedly has yet additional honors to confer upon him."

Letter from Hon. T. D. Eliot, Again Declining a Nomination.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 3, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: An article in the *Mercury* of this morning concerning our Congressional District will be misunderstood unless replied to by me.

In my letter to the electors of the district of Sept. 11, withdrawing from Congress, I said that I would give my cordial support to any one whom they might select to represent us in Congress.

The friends of several gentlemen will, because of that letter, present their names to the Convention. I cannot consent that my name should be used against them; and I beg of you to say from me, that my name will not be before the Convention for renomination. Ever sincerely your friend,

T. D. ELIOT.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and BAKER.

Speech by Senator Wade.

At a meeting in Cincinnati on Wednesday evening, speeches were made by Gen. SCHENCK and Senator WADE. The remarks of the latter are thus reported by the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"At the conclusion of Gen. SCHENCK's remarks Senator WADE was loudly called for. He said that after the able speech of the gentleman who had preceded him, as it was growing late, it could not be expected that he would make an extended speech. He would, however, say that he was a Radical, and no man was worth anything who was not a Radical. What was a Conservative? He was one of those gentlemen who had to be sent after by the Radicals and brought to the polls. The speaker was a Radical, for, by the providence of God, whoever endeavored to build up a political party must act upon the principles of justice and right. Every attempt to compromise with those principles had been a failure. No Government except our own was ever grounded on moral principles. The Declaration of Independence asserted that all men were free and equal. But when the Constitution was framed, a principle at war with this doctrine was admitted, and their structure fell, because it was not founded upon principles of right. Georgia and South Carolina were slaveholding States, and they said, "We will never come into this Union unless we can have the slave trade," and our fathers yielded to them and compromised. It would have been better if our forefathers had told them to go to the Devil in their own way. Our fathers had better have drawn the sword and settled the matter then. Compromises were deceitful, for the original difficulty would come up again. In 1820 the arrogance of the South increased to such an extent as to threaten the Union with disruption, and another compromise was made, which was, that South, below a certain line, Slavery should exist, and not north of it. But this did not settle the matter. That compromise ran on till 1860—the men who made it being called great statesmen! They ought to be living now, to take hold of the difficulties that we have at the present day. But these compromises were preliminaries to this war, and it would have been better for our forefathers to grapple with the difficulty early, and if war was to come, to let it be made, for these difficulties could not be settled by compromises. The speaker claimed that what the last Congress had done was in accordance with the principles of justice and that all their legislation was right. If that Congress had erred it was on the side of mercy and not of justice. The Senator then alluded to Gen. LEE and other rebel characters, and said that he had been pained lately to hear that Gen. GRANT had said that he could shake hands with a gentleman like Gen. LEE. GEORGE WASHINGTON would not have done this; he would rather have put his neck in a halter. By the favor of the people the speaker had been a Senator in the councils of the nation; and, so help him God, when the time came that unrepentant rebels were admitted upon the floor of that Senate he would leave it. The speaker then said that it was said by our opponents that if we did not give the South certain conditions war would follow. Let war come, then. [Several voices, 'Let it come.'] He then referred to the Philadelphia Convention, making some very good hits upon the doings of that assembly. Although the Senator spoke at considerable length, he commanded, throughout, the attention of the audience, and closed amid hearty applause."

Gen. George H. Hall Declines—Col. Hawley Accepts.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 28, 1866.

To the People of the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri:

The Conservative Union Convention of this Congressional District, which met in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 27th day of August, manifestly desired to nominate for their candidate Col. GEORGE A. HAWLEY, of Chilicothe, but unfortunately no one was present authorized to speak for the Colonel, and to say that he would accept the position, and hence the nomination was tendered to me. Since the adjournment of the Convention Col. HAWLEY has been heard from and he is willing to make the canvass. Besides this, my own health and that of my family renders it utterly impossible for me to visit the different counties of the district prior to the election; and I am neither by habit, inclination or talent a politician, or fitted to become one. I therefore withdraw my name from the Congressional contest, and advise and urge all my friends to vote for Col. HAWLEY and give him their support. He is a gentleman of talent, of integrity, and every way worthy the support of every Union man in Northwest Missouri.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. HALL.

CARD FROM COL. HAWLEY.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 28, 1866.

To the People of the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Missouri:

At the very urgent solicitation of numerous National Union men from various parts of the district, I have consented to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. I will, as soon as possible, make and publish a list of appointments for addressing the people, and will visit every part of the District before the election.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. HAWLEY.

The Reported Importations of Voters from Kentucky.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* contains the following card:

It is being circulated extensively that men are being brought from Kentucky by me to vote the Conservative ticket on the 9th inst. In reply to this charge permit me to say through your columns, that I have not either directly or indirectly aided in bringing voters to Indiana. I do not know of any men being imported, nor do I believe any men are being imported, either from Kentucky or elsewhere. I fear the lie is being circulated for partisan purposes, and to provoke difficulties on the day of election.

GEO. W. JONES.

Call for a New Republican Convention in the Third Congressional District.

An effort is being made to heal the breach in the Republican Party in the Third Congressional District of Vermont, which occasioned the nomination of two candidates, and, consequently, a failure to elect at the recent State election. The next election will be held Nov. 7, at which a plurality of votes will elect. It is proposed now to hold a delegate Convention at Hyde Park Oct. 18, and a call numerously signed has been issued. The Burlington *Free Press* says of it:

"The signers constitute a body of most respectable and influential Republicans, representing all sides of the late contest in this district. We understand this movement to be exactly what it proposes to be—an honest and earnest attempt to unite the party, by a fair and open conference of representatives of the Republican masses, and by the nomination of some candidate in whose support the friends of all the late competing candidates can cordially unite."

The call says:

"There being no properly constituted District Committee, we take the liberty, as citizens and Republican voters, to invite all Union Republicans in the district who will unite in an earnest effort to close up the division of the Republican Party, setting aside the two leading candidates, who divided its strength in the last canvass, and to concentrate the whole force of the party upon some new man as a candidate for Representative, to assemble in their various towns on Monday, Oct. 15, and choose delegates."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' VOTING LAW.—A Detroit dispatch to the Chicago *Evening Journal* states that the following amendment to article 7, section 1, of the State Constitution, will be submitted to the electors of Michigan for ratification at the general election in November, extending the right of suffrage hereafter to soldiers in the service of the nation or State: "*Provided*, That in times of war, insurrection or rebellion, no qualified elector in the military service of the United States, or of this State, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the township, ward, or State in which he resides; and the Legislature shall have the power, and shall provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the canvass and return of their votes to the township or ward election districts in which they respectively reside, or otherwise." This was passed by the Legislature, after a controversy, in 1865, over the soldiers' voting law, but has been since forgotten. The law, however, provides for its submission to the people this Fall for acceptance, and it has just been exhumed.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following additional gossip in relation to the Massachusetts Congressional Districts: "The eight-hour men in the Third District are talking of Gen. P. R. GUINEY, formerly Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, now District-Attorney for Suffolk County, as their candidate to succeed Mr. RICE. In the First District, Mr. ELIOT'S, FREEMAN COBB, of Brewster, is urged for the nomination by the Republicans of the Cape. The Convention of the Eighth District will be held at Worcester on the 11th. Mr. BALDWIN expects, and will probably receive, the nomination, but Gen. DEVENS has many friends, and, as he is now on as Radical ground as Mr. BALDWIN, they may be able to make a strong demonstration for him."

Hon. JAMES T. HARNEY, of Indiana, has published a card, in which he denies the report that he is dissatisfied with the action of the Democratic Central Committee of his district, and was anxious to be himself a candidate for Congress. He says: "The action of the Committee, under the circumstances, meets with my hearty concurrence, and the present Conservative candidate, Hon. JOHN PURDUE, shall receive my cordial support. I trust every Democrat in this district will consider the present issues alone, and give the present Conservative candidate, Mr. PURDUE, the same support they so generously extended to me two years ago. Let us unite with the Conservative Johnson men at the polls, and secure a victory that will indeed give peace to the land."

The regular Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Columbus, Ohio, in speaking of the prospects of the Republicans in the coming election in that State, says: "I think we shall lose one Congressman, or perhaps I should say that I fear we may. The opposition profess to believe that we will lose four, but I am very confident that their estimates are simply wild. I have looked over the ground with care, though somewhat hurriedly, and feel sure enough that we are to elect fifteen, probably sixteen, and possibly seventeen of the nineteen members for the next Congress."

Mr. WILLIAM RICH, of Troy, Chairman of the State Central Committee, has issued a call to the colored men of the State, for a Convention to meet in Albany, Oct. 19. He states that delegates will be in attendance from all the counties in the State, and that the Convention will be for equal suffrage, and other important business to promote the interests of the colored people.

The Minnesota Democratic Convention met at St. Paul on the 27th ult., and nominated NELSON E. NELSON, of Sibley County, for State Auditor, and DENNIS CAVANAGH, of Rice, for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Both are soldiers. The committee reported the declaration of principles of the Philadelphia Convention as a platform, which was adopted.

The Springfield *Republican*, speaking of the appointment of Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Tenth District of Massachusetts, says:

"Mr. WRIGHT is the most conspicuous person of extreme Free Soil and Republican antecedents—almost the only one, in fact—who has taken leading part in Massachusetts in the new Johnson party; *but he is now in the insane asylum at Northampton, and will not be able to assume the duties of this at present.*"

A meeting of the citizens of Twiggs County, Ga., to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, passed the following resolution:

That we accept in good faith the principles announced by that body, and are ready and anxious to assume our former political relations with the United States Government on the basis of the same—pronouncing as false and unfounded every representation of Northern extremists to the contrary.

The Worcester *Spy* says: "Mr. SWEETSER, whom the Johnson men in this State have nominated for Governor, was a Republican in 1860, a delegate to the Chicago (Republican) Convention, and we believe one of the party who went to Springfield to announce the result to Mr. LINCOLN. He grew tired of the associations early in the war, and united his political fortunes—which were small—with the Democratic Party in this State which could sympathize with him in that respect."

The present Congressional delegation from Ohio stands seventeen Republicans to two Democrats. Of the Republicans, fifteen were renominated without opposition and by acclamation. One, Mr. ECKLEY, carried his Convention by nearly two to one, and is now supported by the whole party; and one, Mr. HUBBELL, was set aside for a more radical man. The two Democratic members were both renominated.

Mr. JOHN L. STOCKTON is the new editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, Mr. SALEM DUTCHER having retired. In his salutatory he states that he "will have the services of the able and pungent pen of Mr. JAMES R. RANDALL in the political department of the paper, and while not indorsing in extenso the resolutions and platform of the Philadelphia Convention, he fully sympathizes with that great and patriotic movement to defeat the Radical Party."

The Merrimack Army and Navy Union of Newburyport, Mass., have repudiated the action of the Faneuil Hall Convention, to which they sent delegates, and discountenance any attempt to attach them to either or any political party, by an endorsement of its principles. It is their purpose to remain a mutual and independent Union, leaving the members free to approve or disapprove the action of the Faneuil Hall Convention, as they deem best.

Mr. C. WENDELL writes to the *National Intelligencer* a note, in which he contradicts the published statement that "WENDELL stated that the Johnson Committee were in debt some $31,000, and that he would assess certain members of the Cabinet $6,000 each, and others $2,500," &c. He says there is not a shadow of a shade of truth in the entire article.

By a provision of the State Constitution, the question will be submitted to the people of Michigan, at the ensuing election, whether there shall be a Convention for revising that instrument. The Detroit *Post* states that upon the necessity for revising the Constitution all parties are agreed, it being at present full of imperfections.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that the residents of the Cape, which has not furnished a Representative in Congress for many years, will present to the Republican Convention for the First District of Massachusetts, the name of Hon. FREEMAN COBB, of Brewster, a member of the State Senate in 1864 and 1865.

The Boston *Journal* thinks that the proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, on Tuesday night, show that the managers of the Workingmen's Party in that district were in league with the Democrats.

Hon. ANTHONY THORNTON having declined to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois, the Convention reassembled on the 27th ult., and nominated Hon. ALBERT G. BURR, after thirty-two unsuccessful ballotings.

The Boston *Commercial* states that among the names under consideration by the workingmen for a candidate for Congress from the Third District of Massachusetts are Lieut.-Col. GUINEY and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

The names of Hon. NATHAN T. STRATTON and Hon. SAMUEL J. BAYARD are spoken of as prominent candidates for Congress in the Democratic nominating Convention, which is to meet in Woodbury, N. J., on the 11th inst.

The political campaign in Kansas is very quiet, but it is expected that a very lively contest will spring up after the State election, as two United States Senators are to be elected out of a crowd of some fifty candidates.

Messrs. PENDLETON, EGGLESTON, COOK and HAYES, the candidates for Congress in the First and Second Districts of Ohio, have all, in response to inquiries, written letters in favor of the eight-hour movement.

It is stated that JOHN WELSH, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Pennsylvania Fourth District, has withdrawn, and that Ex-Gov. WM. F. JOHNSTON will be supported in his stead.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District of Wisconsin met at Fond du Lac Sept. 26, and adjourned until Oct. 16, without making a nomination.

Gen. HUNGERFORD, Conservative Republican, declines to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Twentieth District. He favors Mr. LAFLIN's election.

The Republican Convention for the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts will be held at Salem on the 3d of October.

The Republican Convention in the Massachusetts Seventh Congressional District has been called to meet at Concord on the 10th of October.

The Republican Convention for Camden County, N. J., has nominated EDWARD BETTLE, Esq., for State Senator, and not JAMES M. SCOVEL.

Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, Republican candidate in the Third Assembly District of Oneida County, has declined to run.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SERIES OF SHIPWRECKS.

Trials and Rescues of the Crews.

The vicissitudes of the seaman's life are illustrated by the men belonging to the crews of two ships lately brought up to Quebec.

The bark *Envelope*, of Waterford, sailed from that port on the 15th of August last, in ballast, bound to Quebec. On Sunday, the 10th of September, she was abandoned in a sinking state in 43° W. lon. and 43° 50' N. lat. The Captain and crew were picked up by the *Retriever*, of Newcastle, on the same day.

The *Retriever* proceeded on her voyage to Quebec, and on Wednesday last, the 26th inst., she went ashore on Green Island, and will probably be a total wreck. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and the crew of the *Envelope* came up to town to-day, after experiencing a double shipwreck. The bark *Rising Dawn*, Capt. ROBINSON, who had his wife on board, and a true-hearted wife and a brave woman she proved to be, as we shall see in the sequel, sailed on the 2d of June from Boston, in the United States, in ballast, bound for Ivituck, in Greenland. She belonged to Yarmouth, N. S., and was 660 tons burden. She was chartered to go to Iirtuck, for a cargo of cryolite to be taken to Philadelphia. On Sunday, the 12th of August, the *Rising Dawn* was crushed in by the ice, and sunk suddenly. All on board saved themselves in the three boats, with some provisions and necessaries. The Captain and Mrs. ROBINSON (a young woman,) and one party went in the long boat, the rest were divided between the ship's pinnace and the gig. For two long days and nights did they drag their weary way through the pan-ice for 60 miles. One of the men in the long boat was taken very ill with fever and ague, and was unable to row any longer. The Captain took his oar and rowed for the rest of that day, and his wife took the helm and steered the boat, leading off bravely and imparting courage to all. We finally reached the Island of Umanack, remarkable for its sterility, and its two sugar-loaf rocks, one of 1,600 feet, and the other towering up to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here the exhausted party remained for two days; they made tents to sleep under out of the ship's spanker and gaff top-sail, and sought rest after all their fatigues and anxieties. They left this barren rock, to pursue their journey to Irituck; they fell in with an encampment of Esquimaux, who furnished them with a guide to take them to Irituck, which was about 35 miles from Amanack. Irituck is a Danish settlement, with one branch of industry—the cryolite mines, which are worked only during the short months of Summer. The Comptroller of the Company took the Captain and Mr. ROBINSON to his house; the rest of the shipwrecked party had a large room given to them to live in; and all received great kindness from the Danes, who furnished them with such provision as they had, all of which must be brought from Denmark. Captain and Mrs. ROBINSON and the crew of the *Rising Dawn* spent eight days with their hospitable entertainers, and then left this ice-bound coast. As all could not go in one vessel, the party was divided, the Captain and his wife, two mates, two men and a boy went in the *Myra*, of Nova Scotia to Philadelphia—two men went in a brig called the *Ellena*, of Arundel to England—and four men went in the *George D. Marsh*, of Gloucester, Mass., bound for Philadelphia. All of these vessels were loaded with the one staple commodity, cryolite. The *George D. Marsh* proceeded on her voyage through the straits of Belle Isle as far as the Magdeleine Islands, where she foundered on the 11th of September, in a gale of wind. The four men of the *Rising Dawn*, in company with eleven others of the *George D. Marsh*, saved their lives by taking to the pinnace of the former vessel, which, fortunately, they had brought with them; the boats of the *George D. Marsh* were washed away. They pulled to a fishing schooner, and were taken by her into Amherst, and thence the men left from the original shipwreck came up to Quebec.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Perils of the Sea—A Gallant Captain and Crew.

From the Boston Traveller.

The brig *Robert Wing*, of 200 tons, Capt. STRICKLAND, with a general cargo, among which were nine tons of gunpowder, sailed from Boston Aug. 30, bound for Goree, (West Coast of Africa.) On the 6th ult. she encountered a southwest gale, which soon increased to a hurricane, and she was brought to the wind on the starboard tack, under a balance-reefed mainsail and foretopmast staysail; but such was the fury of the tempest that the staysail was blown out of the boltrope, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the mainsail was saved. She was now under bare poles, lying with her lee rail in the water, the spray and spoondrift flying over her mastheads. The gale commenced at 5 P. M., and at 8 o'clock shifted to northwest, and if possible blew with increased fury.

The vessel was now almost buried out of sight up to the trunk of the cabin, and was settling lower and lower with every gust that swept over her. The deck load of lumber broke adrift and was washed away, the bulwarks in the waist were forced out, and the seams of the plankshear opened, through which the water rushed into the hold. The pumps were rigged and manned—it was pump or sink, and Capt. STRICKLAND says most nobly did every man do his duty; but all could not save her, for she was sinking rapidly, borne down by the weight of water upon her deck.

With a heavy heart Capt. STRICKDAND gave orders to cut away the masts. This was executed by the mate, Mr. THOMAS D. WALLACE, who, after clearing the lee rigging and stays, cut the lanyards of the weather rigging, and the masts went over the side with a crash, the foremast pitch-poled clear of the rail and went close by the deck; the mainmast broke ten feet above the deck, and the jibboom close by the bowsprit cap, without a single touch of the axe to any of them.

Relieved of this superincumbent weight, she rose slowly to an upright position, but lay wallowing in the trough of the sea. Capt. STRICKLAND strove hard to save some of the spars and sails, but could not, for the vessel drifted upon them, and he was apprehensive that they would stave a hole in the side or start a butt, therefore he cut them adrift. He speaks in the highest terms of Mr. WALLACE, for his cool courage and skill in cutting away the rigging, which occupied only five minutes from the time the order was given until it was accomplished. This promptness saved the vessel.

The night which followed was deep darkness overhead, but the ocean seemed on fire, belching forth its phosphorescence in waves of lurid light. A leaky, dismasted wreck, exposed to the fury of a gale in mid-ocean, half buried under water, must try the courage of the boldest. But it is scenes like these which make the sailor. Fair winds and smooth seas never yet made a seaman; it is the lee shore, the war of elements, the dreaded lightning, the battle and the wreck, which make him monarch of the deep.

The hurricane moderated into a gale, the open seams of the planksheer were patched with canvas and oakum, and the pumps were kept going until she was freed of water. All this time Mrs. STRICKLAND, the Captain's wife was shut up in the cabin, which was awash with water and dark as the grave. What her thoughts were during the long and dreary hours of her imprisonment, we do not know, but can easily imagine that they were gloomy. We question whether she will ever forget the terrors of that night, should she live her three score years and ten.

When the gale abated the brig was 925 miles from Boston, and instead of making for the Western Islands or St. Thomas, Capt. STRICKLAND decided to jury rig his vessel and return to Boston. By doing so he has saved the underwriters and owners a heavy bill of costs.

His ingenuity in jury-rigging his vessel is worthy of commendation. A spare topmast he converted into a foremast, made a studding-sail yard into a foretopmast, lashed two topgallant studding-sail booms together as a foreyard, with one of the hoops of the mainsail for a truss, and converted a studding-sail yard into a foretopsail yard. The spare sails on board were reduced to fit the new rig. Having the bowsprit left, she was enabled to set a forestaysail. The fore trestletrees and top are models of ingenuity.

The main boom was made into a mainmast, and the main gaff, spliced with the anchor fish-davit, was made into a main boom. The jury mainmast was lashed to the stump of the old mast by ropes and chains, and is still quite firm. The mainsail was also reduced to suit its new spars.

In a week from the time of the disaster, she was completely jury-rigged, and was 200 miles nearer Boston. Two days after she was dismasted the Spanish steamer *Canaries* spoke her and offered to take the crew on board, but to a man they refused to leave, and thanking the Spaniard for his kindness, the vessels separated. Capt. STRICKLAND saw several vessels on the passage partly dismasted, but did not have an opportunity to speak any of them.

The brig worked very well, and went, under favorable circumstances, about five knots, half her usual rate of speed. Off Sable Island she encountered another gale, but sustained no damage, and finally arrived here on the 29th ult. She is now lying at the National Dock, East Boston, and is an object of considerable curiosity to those interested in shipping. Though an old vessel, she is very strong, otherwise she would have been among the missing, with her gallant crew, of whom her Captain speaks in terms of grateful praise. If ever men were entitled to the consideration of underwriters, Capt. STRICKLAND, his mate and crew, should not be forgotten.

The Anti-Rent Cases.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The examination of CONRAD BOTTGER and others, for alleged riot, assault and battery, &c., took place yesterday afternoon, before Justice COLE. Col. CHURCH and SAMUEL HAND appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. COLVIN and HUNGERFORD for the defence.

DE WITT C. VAN LEUVEN, of Westerlo, was sworn for the prosecution. On his direct examination, he testified that on the 24th of September, with some eight others, he was in occupation of the farm of CONRAD BOTTGER, in the town of Knox, having been placed there on the 4th of September by Col. CHURCH. On the afternoon of the 24th, last Monday, Mr. BOTTGER, in company with a hundred or a hundred and twenty-five others, appeared in the road in front of the house. Mr. BOTTGER then came in and demanded possession of the premises. He, Mr. VAN LEUVEN, asked him if he meant to take the place by force, and he replied that he did. VAN LEUVEN then went up to the gate to talk with the men, who were provided with clubs, &c. When they observed him coming, the crowd commenced to denounce him as a thief, robber, &c., and that he ought to be murdered. They also called for CHURCH and the Sheriff, using threats against them also. While the altercation was going on, some of the men became still more excited, leveled shot-guns and called out, "Shoot him." Then FREDERICK HURST rushed out from the crowd, and struck VAN LEUVEN with a club or fork-handle on the head. In the meantime the rest of CHURCH's party had been engaged in loading the things in a wagon. VAN LEUVEN then went back to the wagon, a portion of the crowd following, indulging in abuse and threats. Here HURST struck MULCAHY, and some of the others took the guns away from VAN LEUVEN's party. They then went away, followed by the crowd for about two miles. After they had got some distance, three or four shots were fired at HEMPSTEAD, one of CHURCH's party, who was from Bern.

On the cross-examination, VAN LEUVEN had no knowledge of where the poultry, &c., they lived on were obtained. The potatoes were off of BOTTGER's farm; the grain was in his barn. Church party consisted of WHITBECK, SCANNELL, HEMPSTED, CHAMBERLAIN, SOUTHARD and SINCLAIR. JACOB P. HAYNE was in the crowd; did not see him outside the gate nor strike anybody. HIRAM HAYNE was of the party that followed down to the barn; neither of them did anything. JOHN PITCHER was outside of the gate, where he took away a gun from one of the parties. MORGAN SECOR did not do anything; LEMUEL WARNER was inside the gate; did not do anything. MINOR PITCHER had a gun of his own which he brought with him; said to some one to fire away, and set the ball in motion. When HURST hit V. L. on the head there was no scratch made; did not feel it much. He punched another person in the back. HURST and PHILIP WARNER took guns away from the party at the barn. He did not see more than half-a-dozen arms in the party; no rifles.

The court took a recess for an hour. We understand the defence propose to prove an *alibi* on several of the prisoners. The evidence thus far establishes considerable threats, very little violence and the taking of a few guns.

After recess, JAMES C. WHITBECK was called for the prosecution. His testimony was simply corroborative. Mr. HAND then announced that he had further cumulative evidence, but would rest for the present. If the defence should introduce contradictory evidence, he would then produce the remainder of his witnesses to sustain those already sworn.

Justice COLE said enough had been produced already to show the necessity for further investigation, and he should therefore send the papers to the Grand Jury.

Mr. COLVIN said that if that was the intent of the magistrate, it would be of no avail for him to introduce the witnesses for the defence, and would only delay his clients here at great expense for no purpose. At the proper time, however, they would show a very different state of facts from that alleged.

Mr. HAND argued that the persons who took the guns were guilty of highway robbery, and should be required to give additional bail. Their names are Fred Hurst, John Pitcher, Miron Pitcher, and Philip Warner.

Mr. COLVIN said no such charge could be substantiated.

Mr. COLE decided to hold HURST for $500 additional bail, and to release the remainder on the bail already given.

The landholders who came in with the prisoners were very bitter, charging Col. CHURCH's party with unjustifiably foraging on the country.

The Newsboys and Boot-Blacks in Philadelphia—Movements for Their Welfare.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 4.

Last Saturday night the small hall of Assembly Buildings was the scene of an interesting meeting of the newsboys and boot-blacks. More than a hundred of these boys were present to witness a stereopticon exhibition. It was one of a series of entertainments provided by the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, having charge of the work among the boys. The juveniles were highly delighted with the fine pictures, and such battle scenes and likenesses of GRANT, LINCOLN, GEARY and others as were recognized by them called forth loud applause. The remarks of Mr. J. MCEWEN, the exhibitor, were also well received. At intervals the boys were entertained with music and short speeches. "Glorious News" was sung by Mr. E. M. BRUCE, and pleased them very much, while they in turn sang "The Beautiful River," and in good style. Mr. PETER B. SIMONS being present, was called upon for a speech, and responded in a manner deeply interesting. The announcement that the Committee contemplated establishing a lodging-house such as they have in New-York and Washington was vociferously applauded. Mr. SIMONS requested all the boys who had no home and who desired such a one as is contemplated to stand up. At least thirty boys arose. When asked whether they desired it to be made entirely free or that they should pay a small sum for their lodgings, they expressed themselves decidedly in favor of the latter plan. When asked how many wished to deposit their money in a savings bank, they all jumped to their feet. Mr. SIMONS closed his remarks by calling upon the boys to repeat after him the Lord's Prayer, which they did in a commendable manner. The young men who have taken this matter in hand are greatly encouraged in their work, and hope soon to have a good Home for the boys who are homeless. They are looking for a building where the boys can not only be lodged, but also provided with breakfast and supper, where they can also have the use of a bath, and a large parlor in which to spend their evenings, furnished with suitable games, books, &c. They intend also to establish a night-school for the boys.

FEDERAL TROOPS FIRED ON.—Lieut. TUPPER, in command of a squad of United States troops, is now encamped at this place. We are not advised of his purpose here. An unsophisticated Arkansian happened to ride into town on Monday, soon after Capt. TUPPER and troops came in. We suppose he was not aware that the war had closed, as, without much ceremony, he drew out his six-shooter and fired on some of Capt. TUPPER's men; whirling on his horse, he rode rapidly away. One shot took effect in the saddle on which one of the men was mounted. No other damage.—*Tyler (Texas) Reporter, Sept. 12.*

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee and Alabama, Alabama Central, and the Southern Central Railroad Companies, held at Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 26, a consolidation of the three companies was effected, under the style of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company. The new Company will push their line to Montgomery, Ala.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 7, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dates to last evening by the Cable, but no especially important news. Austria has finally come to a settlement with Italy, conceding the control of the Venetian frontier, and agreeing to pay thirty-five millions of florins of war debt.

GENERAL NEWS.

F. X. C. Nott, formerly a rebel soldier, but lately a dancing master at Cynthiana, Ky., eloped some days since with Miss Martha W. Finley, an heiress of that place. They had been watched, but outwitted the vigilance of the lady's guardians, succeeded in reaching the shore of the Ohio, opposite Aberdeen, Ohio, before light on the morning of the 27th ult. The river was high, and the night was dark and foggy, but the lovers prevailed on a timid boatman to take them over in his skiff. Esquire Skelton, now in his ninety-second year, was awakened, and the knot was tied.

A Board of officers, consisting of Gens. Meigs, Barnes, Canby, Townsend, and Shiras, Michler and T. J. Treadwell, at the Ordnance Department, assembled in Washington on Friday, in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department in Washington, contemplated by the seventh section of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, with detailed estimates of the cost and time requisite for erecting the same, which, as soon as prepared, are to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

At Pontiac, Ill., on Wednesday evening, a large building over a coal shaft, which had just been erected and put in operation, was discovered to be on fire. The men at the bottom of the shaft were raised as soon as possible, and just as the last man was got out the whole platform fell to the bottom, a distance of 275 feet. This set fire to the coal gas below, and when last heard from the flames were belching out of the shaft with terrible fury. Fortunately no person was seriously injured. The damage is heavy.

Fire Marshall Blackburn, of Philadelphia, has reported the result of his inquiry into the origin of the fire at the Union League House in that city, on the 7th ult. He deems it established that the fire was of incendiary origin, and states that nowhere about the premises could there have been found a better spot than the little apartment in which the fire started. The incendiary must have had a perfect knowledge of the peculiarity of the interior construction of the building, especially as to the system of its ventilation.

The Bank of Upper Canada, at Toronto, on Thursday, redeemed a large number of its bills in copper coin, five tuns of which were said to have been in the vaults. The bills were redeemed at par, and several heavy transactions took place. One firm bought $300 worth—their pile requiring a medium-sized wagon to convey it to its destination. A lady from the country is said to have exchanged $500, and afterward found herself like the man with the elephant—not knowing what to do with her treasure.

At a recent meeting of the Republicans of Roxbury, Mass., for the choice of delegates to the several conventions, a series of resolutions was adopted, urging Hon. A. H. Rice to withdraw his declination of a renomination for Congress. A motion that in the event of the declination of M. Rice proving to be a final one, the name of Hon. William Whiting be recommended as that of a gentleman eminently qualified to be his successor, was adopted. An amendment to substitute the name of Mr. Wendell Phillips for that of Mr. Whiting was rejected.

An amateur rowing regatta took place on the Hudson River, off Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, the contestants being from the Columbia, Gulick and Atlantic boat clubs of New-York and Brooklyn. The race was with six oared boats. The winning boat was that of the Gulick Club, making the five miles in 35 minutes. The Atlanta came in at 35:45. The prize was $100, given by the proprietor of the Sherman House at Yonkers.

There were ten new cases and eight deaths from cholera in Memphis on Friday. In Nashville there were four deaths from the same disease. A United States steam sloop-of-war, supposed to be the *Monongahela*, from St. Thomas, arrived at Boston yesterday, with twenty-five cases of yellow fever on board. One man died on Friday. The vessel remains at quarantine.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* states that the friends of Hon. George Ashmun are given to understand that the appointment may fall upon him to succeed Mr. Dana as United States District-Attorney, although a belief prevails at the White House that he does not wish to assume the duties of so arduous a position.

John Loper, mate of the propeller *Niagara*, was approached, just as the vessel was leaving Chicago last Wednesday, by a colored deck hand named Augustus Golden, and requested to liquidate a debt due the latter. The mate threw the negro overboard, and he was drowned. The murderer is under arrest.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that the Board of Trustees appointed to select a site for the projected Insane Hospital, are about equally divided as regards the place of location between the two contesting towns—New-Haven and Middletown—the latter standing, if anything, a little ahead.

Mayor Wilstach, of Cincinnati, has issued a proclamation, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the City Council, offering a reward of $500 for the conviction of any person who shall cast, or knowingly attempt to cast, an illegal vote at the ensuing election.

The marble building to be called "Peabody Institute," given by Mr. Peabody to the city of Baltimore when he was in this country ten years ago, will be dedicated Oct. 25. Mr. Peabody is expected to be present at the ceremonies.

It is thought to be doubtful whether the recommendation of the Ottawa Board of Trade—that silver coin be received at a discount of four per cent.—will be accepted, as some of the retailers are unwilling to agree to it.

Capt. John M. Hudson, of the ship-rigged Ingersoll life-boat *Red, White and Blue*, has furnished a log of the voyage across the Atlantic of his wonderful little craft; also some interesting incidents which occurred while at sea.

The hog cholera has found its way to some of the largest and finest herds in Madison, Garrard and Woodford Counties, Ky. One man had over $700 worth die from this disease in one day.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle has been unanimously appointed by the House of Bishops, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop of the new diocese of Montana and Nevada.

The championship match of billiards played at Montreal, by Joseph Dion, of that city, and John McDevitt, of this city, resulted in the victory of the former by 225 points in 1,500.

The Kentucky University and Agricultural School, opened last week with 250 students. Many counties in the State have made no appointments for the Agricultural School.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, is not dead, but on the contrary is in good health.

LOCAL NEWS.

A large meeting of the people of Brooklyn who support the policy of President Johnson, was held at the Academy of Music in that city last evening. Speeches were made by Hon. John T. Hoffman, Samuel G. Courtenay, Esq., and other gentlemen. A letter from Gen. Dix, explaining the cause of his absence was read, and a set of resolutions, endorsing the Philadelphia Platform and the State ticket headed by the name of Hon. John T. Hoffman, was adopted.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall has issued official instructions in regard to the registry of voters, which will be found useful. See column of local politics.

Only five cases of cholera were reported as occurring in this City yesterday. Of these, three resulted fatally. All the cases were in filthy regions.

Registration of Voters.

In an article on this subject in yesterday's paper we spoke of next Tuesday as being the day for the first meeting of the Registration Boards. We find that we are not so near the election as we thought at the moment. The first meeting, instead of being on *next* Tuesday, will be *a week* from next Tuesday.

A Gratifying Fact.

One of our City journals enters into a very elaborate comparison of itself with the London *Times*, and comes to the very satisfactory conclusion that, in everything that constitutes a great and powerful newspaper, it is entitled to the preference. It gives facts and figures, measurements and enumerations, in yards, feet and inches, for this conclusion, in regard to the correctness of which it seems not to have the slightest doubt.

It is exceedingly pleasant to know that we have a journal "in our midst" which can urge so important a claim on its own behalf. It is not every country which can boast of a newspaper so decidedly superior to the London *Times*.

If the *Tribune* will excuse a suggestion on our part in reference to this matter, we venture to hint that possibly a yard-stick may not be the most infallible criterion of the merits and influence of a first-class journal. It has its uses,—but measuring intellectual and moral power has not generally been considered among them. In this, however, as in other matters, we have doubtless made advances, and may be considerably ahead of the rest of mankind.

English Labor and Politics.

From various parts of England comes the sad prophecy of a Winter which will be characterized by very much increased distress among the laboring classes. The harvest has not been abundant, trade is dull, and there are disturbing influences at work which do not offer prospects of a beneficial change. In one district alone—the mining district of Cornwall—it is said that the laboring men are even now on the verge of starvation, and that there is no hope of better days. In this latter instance it is foreign competition which has produced the enforced idleness of the miners. There have been discoveries of tin mines in the Dutch Indies which are so much more readily worked than those in Cornwall that the products of the latter are driven out of the market; and, in fact, foreign tin is now imported into England rather than out of it. In short, the prospects for the next few months are very gloomy for large masses of hard-working poor men.

All this is accompanied by a rapidly developing organization of the laboring classes for the promotion of political reform. It is assumed by these classes that their distress can be alleviated by their possession of political power, and that the laws of trade can be affected by legislation. There could of course be no more powerful agency employed for creating a wide agitation than this idea. If the laborer can be persuaded that a vote will make him richer, or find him work in dull times, he will be very earnest in demanding that vote. He will seldom trouble himself how he is to use the vote, or what laws are to be framed which will place himself and his employers in more relatively equal positions. And few of his teachers will be likely to explain the true state of the case to him.

There have at various times been various efforts made to control the natural operations of trade by external pressure. The prices of food and clothing have many times been fixed by enactments for the benefit of the poor. But they have uniformly failed, and are always unjust. Any attempt to force upon a community restrictions by which its capitalists are compelled to sacrifice their money to temporary pressure always recoils upon that community. Capital is like a very sensitive and timid person, and if subjected to inconveniences and menaced with dangers, will quietly withdraw itself to other scenes, and leave that of its older associations poorer than ever. And thus even if the suffrage were so enlarged that the Parliament became infused with a large element of labor, the passage of any measure for the regulation of the relations between labor and capital would be nugatory from the certainty that the moment capital ceased to be independent it would be thought insecure, would be at a disadvantage as regards foreigners, and would quickly be applied to new employment in a new sphere. In fact, the two questions of the franchise and of popular industry are wholly separate and distinct; and while the vote is to be sought as a right and not as a privilege, the vote will not alter in the least the principles which govern the general material welfare of a country.

There are two measures of relief which are available by the British workman—emigration and the coöperative system. As to emigration we need only allude to the fact that cheap labor is the great necessity of our farming interest—even the miners of Cornwall would be welcomed with open arms on the south shores of Lake Superior, where there are vast treasures of copper ore but little available for want of cheap labor to bring it to the surface. And as to coöperation, it is a means of setting the workman upon his feet, which he can use if he will. In these two resources lies the possibility of a brighter future for the British workman, and if the reform agitators would only teach all they know upon the subject, and labor to bring it into general discussion, they would advance not only the welfare of their countrymen, but also hasten the day when the aristocratic and moneyed classes will not be afraid to concede a measure, which at present many of them regard as tending to anarchy and ruin.

The Horrible Famine in India.—The accounts we have from the East Indies of the appalling ravages of famine, and the awful suffering of the inhabitants, are of a character beyond the experience of any other country of the world. But such famines have been periodical in India since the time of the expedition of Alexander the Great, and probably were no less frequent before that period. The vast masses of population that exist in India, and the degraded condition of the great bulk of the inhabitants, give famines a facility of destruction in that country quite impossible anywhere else except in China. The people, too, seem to be perfectly helpless in presence of disasters of this kind. In countless numbers they resign themselves to death; and after the arrival of the dreaded enemy the administration of relief efficiently seems to be impossible. We read that in Calcutta twenty thousand people are saved from starvation by a daily dole of rice; we are told that nine hundred dead bodies were picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning; we have the statement that in the rush for food on one occasion thirty-two weak, famine-stricken wretches were trampled to death. In all places the hospitals are filled with lean, haggard and dying Hindoos, while upon the roads and highways thousands upon thousands of the dying and dead are to be found.

It is to the credit of the British authorities and the rich native nabobs that an extensive system of relief has been inaugurated, but it is certainly not to the credit of the British system of dealing with India since its conquest, that such famines as this are possible. The tendency of civilization and commerce is to make famines next to impossible, and to mitigate greatly the effects of scarcity in any given locality; yet every now and then we hear of these awful famines in India. The English authorities, press and people seem to be greatly impressed with the horrors of the present famine; and we earnestly trust it may lead to such measures as will make them less liable of occurrence in the future.

The Reorganization of the Prussian Monarchy.

The difficulties we experience in our own country to reinstate peaceful relations between communities lately at war, render us fully alive to the greatness of the work that fell to the lot of Bismarck and his King to reorganize the Prussian Monarchy upon a more extended and, we may say, more exalted basis. The reports we lately published in our numerous correspondence from Germany give convincing evidence of this. To reconcile a hostile people to the loss of their independence would, in itself, be a difficult enough task, were it not, that in this instance, it is rendered much less so by the fact that the conquered people are all Germans, and the great mass of them are quite satisfied to get rid of their petty nationality, if they be all merged in one grand united Germany. But many, and some of the leading and influential leaders of public opinion in these States, do protest, and that quite audibly, to become Prussians instead of Germans, as they wished, and herein lies the great difficulty. The citizens of Frankfort are said to have declined to take the oath of loyalty and allegiance to the King of Prussia as subjects of the Prussian Crown, and their position is truly an anomalous one. They did not go to war with Prussia, they did not join the alliance against Prussia, they kept aloof from it. But they had a German Diet among them, which had declared Federal execution; they had the temerity, a little over a year ago, to deny the right of Prussia to interfere with the freedom of speech and of public assembly in this little Republic. That was then considered quite a crime, and hence, that this remnant of democratic freedom should no longer endanger the opposite institutions of the Prussian Monarchy, the Frankforters are made Prussians and placed directly under the Prussian Government. Of course, this will greatly change the future of the town. We translated a very interesting item the other day from one of our German exchanges, showing how the material prosperity of Frankfort is severely affected by this violent change. Large houses, formerly occupied by members of the Diet and the foreign Ministers, are vacant, and new tenants cannot be found, and the Prussian officials are neither so numerous nor so wealthy as to be able to replace them. Many old residents of the city are leaving it, so it is said, that their sons may escape compulsory military service in the Prussian army. Naturally all this must be irritating to the people of Frankfort, who up to this felt proud of their old free city. The Government of Bismarck will have to act very prudently, and must select very discreet men as its agents to govern the city, in order to allay this dissatisfaction and to nurture into life a feeling of sympathy with Prussia, so necessary to render them valuable subjects.

There is the late Kingdom of Hanover, for instance; another difficulty, difficult to manage. The nobility of all grades, and even the gentry and landowners, have sent a memorial to King William, humbly but earnestly protesting against the dethronement of their sovereign, and asking his reinstatement. The King answered them in polite language, referring to the course he pursued as necessary from the very nature of past events, but also telling them that he looked upon their loyalty to their former sovereign with unfeigned joy, proving, as it did, that the Hanoverians know how to remain true to their King, and he hoped that the same fealty would be shown to him. He assured them that one of his sons would be put over them as Viceroy, to reside at the capital City of Hanover, with all the regal splendor of a Court, so that its central importance and material prosperity should not be diminished. But all these assurances did not quiet the Hanoverians. The Liberal Party, or a large portion of them at least, under the leadership of Count Benningsen, are favoring the *hegemony* of Prussia; but while a small fraction of them advocate and approve the total absorption of their Kingdom into the Prussian Monarchy, even a majority of this Liberal Party would prefer the autonomy of Hanover and a close union only with Prussia in a confederacy. The clergy are desirous to keep to their oath to King George, and express conscientious scruples as to their right, in the face of that oath, to change their allegiance from the House of Guelph to that of the Hohenzollern. Proof enough, that here also Bismarck will have to proceed cautiously, if he would, little by little, develop a spirit of Prussian nationality among the Hanoverians, and have them, in fact as well as in name, faithful and dutiful subjects of his royal master.

Less difficulty he will experience in Electoral Hesse. Here the people were long disgusted with their Government. Ever since the days of the notorious Hassenpflug, who, as Prime Minister of the Elector, committed all manner of outrages upon the people, so that he was not only hated, but despised and nicknamed *Hessen fluch*—the curse of Hesse—neither political liberty nor freedom nor popular rights of any kind found any favor or respect at Court. Some years ago the comic paper of Berlin, *Kladderadatsch*, gave the advice, that to check emigration to America, the people should be made to believe that the United States had become a dependency of, and was to be ruled by the Elector of Hesse, and no one, not even a simpleton, would ever after desire to go there. The people then seem to look upon any change as an improvement, and excepting the pets and creatures of the Elector, the great mass will probably be satisfied with their incorporation with Prussia and the mediatization of their former ruler.

Nassau, however, is again differently situated. Here the constitutional forms of parliamentary life were never encroached upon since the late revolution in 1848, and the people were satisfied. Of late their Government went off the path demanded by public opinion. The Government went with the *Bund;* the people desired an alliance with Prussia. And although they did not wish to become Prussian, but desired to be incorporated into an united Germany, they probably prefer the present condition of affairs as a stepping-stone to the realization of the whole of Germany.

This cursory view of the present situation in Northern Germany, and the relations of Prussia with the people of the conquered States, gives us a clear understanding of the great difficulties the position of the Prussian Government presents. We believe it is only Bismarck who is capable to overcome them. And should his reported illness result, as we hope not for the best interests of Prussia, otherwise than in his recovery, the results of such an untoward event may be even fatal to the dreams of Prussian greatness.

Federal and State Jurisdiction—The Case of the Ship India.

The case of the seamen of the Swedish ship *India* brought up in yet another shape the question of the respective power and authority of Federal and State officials and laws. It was not a question of extradition, strictly so called, for the extradition treaties are applicable to criminals alone, and only to such criminals as have taken refuge in our country, neither of which elements were found in the case of these seamen. Theirs was the not unfrequent case of seamen arriving at this port on a foreign vessel, and having agreed to return in her, but who, for some reason or other, desire to leave her here, and they were having a controversy with the master of the vessel on this question. The inconvenience to commerce of having contests of this nature determined, not according to the law of the country to which the vessel belongs, but by the law of whatever countries she may chance to visit, has led to the incorporation into many of our commercial treaties, the treaty with Sweden being one, of an agreement that such controversies shall be disposed of by the several consuls of the various countries, who shall act as judges; and Congress, in order to secure the performance of this agreement which the nation has made, has enacted that whenever a consul has made such a determination of a difference between a master and his crew, the Commissioners of the United States shall issue their warrants to enforce that determination. Such was the case here. These sailors had made their agreement under the Swedish law, and Sweden and the United States had agreed that in such a case the Swedish Consuls should determine controversies between them and their shipmasters. And this controversy having arisen, was submitted to the Swedish Consul, who determined that the men ought to go home in the vessel as they agreed. He accordingly applied to a United States Commissioner, who issued his warrant to the Marshal to arrest and keep the men till the vessel should sail.

The counsel for the sailors applied to Judge Betts, in the United States District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the men to have their imprisonment inquired into; but the Judge, after hearing argument in the matter, refused to issue the writ.

So far the case was a simple one. But new questions were now brought into it, by the application of the sailors to Judge Cardozo, in the Court of Common Pleas of the City, for a *habeas corpus* to have him inquire into the case.

The Judge issued the writ, but the Marshal without bringing up the prisoners made return of the warrant under which he held them. And for the Consul it was claimed, that when such a return was made the State Court could act no further in the premises, because the prisoners were held under a warrant from an officer of the United States.

Judge Cardozo came to the conclusion that, as the case had been before Judge Betts and decided by him, it was *res adjudicata*, and he would not look into the merits of the case, and he therefore quashed the writ. He decided also, however, "that the State Courts have jurisdiction, and are bound to issue writs of *habeas corpus* under circumstances like those presented in this case." The expression is a little ambiguous. The question of the right to issue the writ was hardly before him, for he already had issued it. The question before him was as to his right to discharge the men under it. His words do not strictly apply to that question, and if all he meant to say was that it was the duty of a State Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* upon a proper case being presented to it, no one can find fault with the decision. But if he meant to express the idea that the State Court had the right to discharge under *habeas corpus* persons held under a Federal warrant, we do not think that power is clear.

On the contrary the Supreme Court of the United States have expressly decided that a State Court has no such power, but that when it is apprized that the prisoner is in custody under the authority of the United States, it can proceed no further, because it then learns that he is under another jurisdiction than its own.

We are aware that the contrary view has been held in various cases, but there is no case that we are aware of which has sustained that contrary view since the decision of the Supreme Court of which we speak, and Judge Cardozo's decision does not in terms hold otherwise than as to the power of issuing the writ.

Pennsylvania.—The excitement of the political campaign in Pennsylvania has reached a high point of intensity; but it is happily free from that violence of expression and threatened violence of action which we observe in such Western States as Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Our advices indicate very certainly the success of Gen. Geary and the defeat of Heister Clymer. In nominating Mr. Clymer, the Democratic politicians made the same mistake as has brought ruin to their party everywhere for the last half-dozen years. His record during the war was that of a Copperhead; and it will be some few years yet before the country will permit such a class of men to represent or control its interests and honor. In an altered and somewhat modified form, the Northern States apply to their own politics the rule which the third section of the Constitutional Amendment would apply to the conduct of Southern politics. That is to say, the Northern people refuse to give places of power and profit to those men who proved flagrantly untrue to the Union in the days of its trial. They are not likely to change in this determination, and therefore all such men might as well content themselves for the future to regard the "private station" as the "post of honor."

Prospects of the Mexican Empire—Maximilian's Speech.

The remarkable tenacity with which Maximilian clings to his imperial throne under the most adverse circumstances—the courage which he displays in breasting the terrible and ever-increasing difficulties that surround him—the fertility of resource he exhibits in devising means to meet successive emergencies as they arise, have proven him to be a man of no ordinary character, and a ruler of no common genius. From our position of strength and safety in this country, we contemplate his struggles amid a sea of troubles with somewhat of the satisfaction which the Roman poet tells us is felt by those who are safe on shore as they behold the struggles of a mariner in a storm. As one black cloud after another bursts over him, as wave after wave dashes against his fated bark, as, in his excitement, he adopts scheme after scheme to save his life and his fortunes, we regard him with an eager and curious interest, and have been something more than willing to see him wrecked by the storm which he has courted. But he has held on to his position "with a courage worthy of a better cause," and now when the prospects of success seem altogether hopeless, he proclaims anew his adhesion to his purpose, and tells us that a "Hapsburg never deserts an arduous post."

We gave in full in our issue of Thursday, the brief speech recently made by Maximilian, upon the recurrence of the fifty-sixth anniversary of Mexican independence. It is truly a noteworthy little discourse. And it is hard to tell what is most to be admired in it, the complaisance with which Maximilian ignores the actual circumstances that surround him or the imperturbability with which he announces his course for the future. The anarchy that prevails throughout his Empire; the civil war that rages all around him; the approaching withdrawal of the basis of his throne, in the removal of the French troops; the financial ruin of his Government; the universal wreck, in the midst of which he stands an Emperor; all these things are entirely overlooked in his allusions to Mexico. He refers rather finely to the "glorious independence" of Mexico; to the achievements of her patriots—to her struggles and sacrifices for a "pacific consolidation," and to the lessons of unity and hope that may be derived from contemplating the first historical period of the country's independent existence. His remarks on these points are philosophical and sound, and if applied to almost any other people than the Mexicans, might be said to have a certain degree of applicability.

But, leaving these "glittering generalities" for what they are worth, the practical question to which the world desires Maximilian to furnish an answer, to wit: the question as to his own designs for the future in this Mexican business—is treated in a style, if not altogether satisfactory to us politically, yet with more definiteness than is brought to the treatment of any other point. He announces positively that, "having undertaken the great work of Mexican regeneration, he will continue it until his labors are crowned in the peace and prosperity of the country." "I am *firmly established,*" he says, "in the place that the voice of Mexico called me to occupy." "Notwithstanding all my difficulties," he reiterates, "I *shall never prove vacillating* in my obligations—a Hapsburg never deserts an arduous post." This is by no means to be taken as bravado on the part of Maximilian. He gives no sign whatever of anything in that direction, as indeed it would be absurd for him under the circumstances to do, considering his desertion by the French and his exclusive reliance upon such efforts as he himself may yet be able to make. He claims that he still looks to the Mexican people for support—a "majority of whom elected him as the defender of their sacred rights—against the fomenters of disorder and the destroyers of true independence;" and as he alleges his belief that the "voice of the people is the voice of God," he finds the origin of his imperial mission in Heaven itself. Therefore it is that, notwithstanding the loss of towns, the fall of States, the ravages of war and anarchy, the desertion of friends and the increase of foes, the failure of the treasury and the fickleness of fortune, the Mexican Hapsburg will remain at the arduous post which he considers the post of duty, until he is demolished by an enemy of greater power than all those who have yet assailed him.

This speech of Maximilian but confirms the impression of his character obtained by all those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with it—that he is a man of honest and sincere purpose no less than of intellectual ability. He undertook a hard and terrible task in Mexico, being induced to undertake it by misrepresentations on the part of leading citizens of Mexico itself, and by misrepresentations on the part of Louis Napoleon. They deceived him upon all matters, and did it in such ways that no astuteness could detect the deception. The most notable Mexicans—*among whom was Santa Anna*—invited him to Mexico, and promised him their support. Napoleon pledged himself to maintain him against domestic factions and foreign interference. The majority of the inhabitants of Mexico, as he himself says, voted for his Government—somewhat, it must be confessed, after the fashion of the modern French *plebiscite*—and thus pledged him their support. But, alas! he neither comprehended the schemes and necessities of the French Emperor, nor the character of the Mexican leaders and the Mexican population; and so, between the duplicity of the one and the fickleness of the other, he fell a victim. But now, surely, in three years dealing with each, Maximilian has had abundant opportunity to learn the true nature of both. He has found by sad experience that he can trust in neither. Under the circumstances, it can only be an ambitious pride, mixed, we have no doubt, with a real desire to give Mexico what he so well calls a "pacific consolidation," that induces him to retain his position, and to suffer such troubles as he experiences in Mexico, and such rebuffs as his Empress has received in Europe. He is foolish to endure them any longer, and especially when his ultimate and speedy failure is certain. We assure him that the American people bear him no ill-will personally; but as the perhaps unconscious tool of Louis Napoleon, and the necessary enemy of republicanism, they advise him to cease as soon as possible all further efforts to build up a foreign throne on this continent.

Appointments to Office.—There was in Congress last session some discussion, which is still continued in the Press, concerning the limitation of the power of the Executive as regards appointments to office. "It is totally wrong," says one of our cotemporaries, "that the President of the United States should have such a vast appointing power at his disposal, to be exercised as he may see fit; it is contrary to the theory of democratic institutions, and a reform is demanded." The Syracuse *Journal* proposes a remodeling of the entire system of filling offices, which it puts in the shape of a bill for the consideration of Congress:

> "Sec. 1. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1869, all Postmasters shall be elected, for the term of two years, by the legal voters of the city, village or township in which the Post-offices of which they are to take charge shall be situated.
>
> Sec. 2. That on and after the said date all Collectors and Assessors of the Internal Revenue shall be elected, for the term of two years, by the legal voters of the Congressional District in which their offices are located.
>
> Sec. 3. That on and after the said date all Collectors of Custom-houses shall be chosen, for a term of two years, by a majority of the merchants who, by the books of any Custom-house, shall be shown to have imported goods through it during the year next preceding the election of such Collector."

We do not think any mode could prove so utterly bad in its results as this would assuredly prove. Political and party considerations may influence appointments now; but, by the system proposed, they would become exclusive, supreme, and to the last degree tyrannical. As regards such offices as the Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, Collectors of Customs, &c., it can easily be seen what wide-spread corruption, favoritism and knavery would inevitably result from such a system. There are so many other palpable grounds of opposition to such a scheme, that we are astonished that it should be proposed in any quarter. Our present system of appointment may have its disadvantages; but with some modification of detail, which we hope to see effected, we regard it as the best attainable.

Russia and America.—The coincidence is not a little curious that almost at the very moment in which the Emperor Napoleon, through the recent Imperial circular, was hinting at the dangers which might menace Europe in its future from a possible alliance between Russia and the United States, Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was delivering a speech in St. Petersburgh, in which he spoke of the immense importance of a perfect amity and a close understanding between the two colossal Powers of the Old and the New World. At the banquet given in honor of the American Commissioners, he spoke of the manifestations of sympathy between the two countries, said that this sympathy would yet "bear fruit," "create traditions," and tend to "consolidate just relations." He further said: "I rejoice in this good understanding; I have faith in its continuance. *In my political situation all my anxieties are about its consolidation.* I say anxieties and not efforts, because it requires no efforts to give effect to an attraction at once spontaneous and reciprocal." Judging also by the utterances of the English Press and the French Press, it is very evident that there is an undefined but very widespread dread of the future career of the two great Powers which, as the Imperial circular ominously remarks, "may each, before another century has expired, contain one hundred millions of inhabitants." The never-ceasing anxiety of the Western Powers of Europe for the disruption of the American Republic and the checking of the growth of the Russian Empire, is very easily understood in this light. If secession had been accomplished they would have laughed at our weakness instead of trembling at our power. And if the American people are ever so mad as to permit disunion in the future, they will delight the heart of every tyrant in Europe.

BILLIARDS.

The Championship Match—Remarkable Playing—The Largest Run and the Best Average on Record—Dion the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

Intensely exciting, replete with brilliant shots, varied by astonishing nursing, and capped with an average that throws into the shade all previous contests under like conditions—in fact, from the opening of the game until its close a surpassingly grand exhibition of skill at billiards—was the eleventh trial for the American championship and $1,000, which occurred at Mechanics' Hall last night, the competitors being Joseph Dion, of this city, and John McDevitt, of New-York. Two thousand eyes witnessed and two thousand hands applauded the master-strokes with which the contest teemed. Dion obtained a handsome and substantial victory, and thereby confirmed his right to the golden emblem of the billiard championship.

The game was played on a full-sized four-pocket table of Phelan's make. The general play of Dion, who won by 225 points in 1,500, was superior even to what had been expected at his skillful hands; while around the table, McDevitt, whose forte is nursing, gave pleasing evidences that in the former specialty he has much improved of late. The winner's average was within a fraction of 27. As this is the greatest, by about thirty-three per cent. ever made in a championship match, and as McDevitt's 22⅔, also made on a four-pocket table, are the only figures which can compare with it, it would seem as if these two young experts are destined to cause the performances of such men as Phelan, Kavanagh, Tieman and Seereiter to be forgotten.

Dion's leading counts were 163, 166 and 258. McDevitt's, 163, 226 and 308. This last is 32 points in excess of the next highest run in a championship game—276, made Sept. 7 by Louis Fox against John Deery. It also surpasses by 17 points the best run previously recorded as having been made in a public match for money.

In betting Dion was largely the favorite. McDevitt being "among strangers in a strange land," his supporters were necessarily few in number. They were strong in faith, however, and, as a consequence, find themselves pretty thoroughly stripped of their means. McDevitt, who had calculated upon taking the cue back to New-York, and who is naturally keenly sensitive to defeat, feels much disappointed at the result, which, however, the immense playing of both being considered, is scarcely less creditable to him than would have been a victory, though, of course, not so satisfactory in either a monetary or professional sense. He says that a fatality attaches to his place of business in your city, the proprietor having been four times beaten for the championship—Goldthwait twice and himself twice. Nevertheless, more anxious now than ever to wing such high game as the courtly Canadian, the slender Gothamite is determined to "pick his flint and try again." Meantime, as Dion will next have to play Fox, of Rochester, McDevitt may school himself through the two matches, for $2,000, he has on hand with Goldthwait, of Boston.

CAROM.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Military and Naval Matters—Shipping News.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Richard C. Drum, Ass't. Adjutant-General, United States Army, has been relieved from duty here and ordered to Philadelphia.

The United States Steamer *Vanderbilt*, which will convey Queen Emma home, is now ready for sea. It is understood that Admiral Hatcher will accompany the Queen on her voyage.

Arrived, Bark *Elisabeth Oesan*, from Hamburg—also Brig *Crown*, Kindred, from Sydney, New South Wales. This vessel reported on the Equator, August 19th, the whaling bark *Mary and Susan*, New Bedford, with fifteen hundred barrels sperm oil.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of a French Vessel from Vera Cruz—Northern Merchants at New-Orleans—Newspaper Revived—Destructive Fire—Ship News.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The French corvette *Adonis*, from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., has arrived here. The *Adonis* reports all quiet at Vera Cruz.

Merchants and capitalists are arriving daily from the North and West to establish themselves in business here.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, an anti-bellum newspaper, resumes publication here to-morrow.

There was an extensive fire last night in the rear of the Second District, consuming a block of frame dwellings. Loss $20,000; insurance $7,000.

Sailed steamers *Montgomery* and *Monterey*, for New-York.

Arrived steamer *Liberty*, from Baltimore.

CANADA.

The Recent Search of an American Vessel.

Ottawa, C. W., Saturday, Oct. 6.

The Government is inquiring into the recent search of the steamer *Congress*, under United States colors, by the British gunboat *Rescue*.

It is reported that the American Government has demanded an apology.

The British Consul, at Buffalo, informed the Government that the *Congress* was a Fenian vessel, and had been armed to attack the shipping towns on Lake Erie.

Rioting in Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Col. Stencil, of Texas, and Col. Bingham, of Alabama, constituting the delegation of Southern Loyalists, arrived here yesterday and attempted to speak at the Theatre in the evening, but the disturbing elements in the crowd were so great that the speakers could not proceed.

Mayor Wilson went upon the stand while Col. Stencil was speaking, and urged the people to preserve order or leave the house, stating that he had no sympathy with the meeting, but his advice was disregarded and the meeting broken up.

The crowd continued noisy and the demonstration lasted until midnight. During the disturbance, a national flag flying from the portico of the theatre got torn down.

Col. Stencil and Col. Bingham left for St. Louis this morning, and the city is now quiet again.

Fire in Toledo.

Toledo, Saturday, Oct. 6.

A fire here yesterday afternoon destroyed the brass works of Fulton Sanderson and also two small buildings adjoining. Loss, $15,000; insured. The flames spread to the Lumber Yard of L. M. Skidmore & Co., damaging stock to the amount of $3,000, which was covered by insurance.

Fire.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 6.

A fire at Loudon, Ohio, on Thursday, destroyed Payne's carriage shop; Wildman & Warner's grocery; Stohl's shoe store; Coulter & Ferguson's grocery, and several dwellings. Loss $13,000.

Erie County Politics.

Buffalo, Friday, Oct. 5.

The following nominations were made to-day, for Assembly, by the Republicans: For the First District, Col. John Hoey, who had a command in the late Fenian raid; Second District, James S. Lyon; Third District, Roswell L. Burrows.

Assembly Nomination.

Buffalo, Friday, Oct. 5.

Col. John Hoyon, one of the three leaders of the Fenian raid on Canada, was nominated for Assembly to-day by the Republicans of the First District.

Republican Nomination.

Syracuse, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Gen. B. F. Bruce was yesterday nominated by the Republicans for Member of Assembly from the Second District of Madison.

Democratic Nominations.

Newark, N. J. Saturday, Oct. 6.

The Democrats of Essex County have nominated Gen. A. P. Baldwin, of South Orange, for State Senator. The Charter Election in this city takes place on Tuesday.

Steamer Starlight Ashore.

Toms River, N. J., Friday, Oct. 5.

The steamer *Starlight*, Capt. Pedwick, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, is ashore in Barnegat Shoals, and has bilged. Her cargo consists mostly of turpentine and rosin. Vessel will probably be a total loss.

The Brig Eleanor Ashore.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The brig *Eleanor*, Capt. Fisher, from the West Indies, with a cargo of guano, went ashore at Old Currituck Inlet, N. C., on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock. The vessel and cargo, it is thought, will prove a total loss.

Yellow Fever at Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 6.

A United States steam sloop-of-war, from St. Thomas, arrived at Quarantine to-day with twenty-five cases of yellow fever on board. One man died yesterday. She is supposed to be the *Monongahela*.

Steamships Cleared for this Port.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Cleared, steamships *Catharine Whiting* and *Cumberland* for New-York.

Mortality of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The total number of deaths in this City during the week were 374, including 90 from cholera.

Drowned.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 6.

Augustus Menkle, a passenger by the steamship *Virgo*, from New-York, was drowned on the passage here on Thursday night.

From the Western Coast of Africa.

The United States supply-bark *Purveyor*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding Edward J. Devens, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from St. Paul's de Loando, West Coast of Africa. The *Purveyor* left this port about six months ago, in order to establish a naval station on the west coast of Africa, which has been accomplished at the above-mentioned port. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, Edward J. Devens; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, A. W. Muldaur; Acting Master, Samuel Hanes; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Eckstein; Acting Assistant Paymaster, John S. Thompson; Acting Ensigns, C. F. Watson, J. McDonald, O. W. Farenholt; Mate, J. A. Haskell; Captain's Clerk, John O'Connor.

The United States steamer *Juniata*, Capt. Almay, sailed from St. Pauls de Loando on the 5th of August for Benzuela and Fish Bay, afterward to proceed to St. Helena and Rio Janeiro. The United States steamer *Ashuelot*, Commander Febiger, also sailed on the 18th of August for Cape of Good Hope, thence to China, stopping at Mauritius, Point de Galle, and Singapore.

Personal.—Mr. J. H. Dawson, who has achieved great distinction as a pianist in Europe, has arrived in this City. We understand that this gentleman, who is said to rival Gottschalk in his mastery over the piano, will shortly commence a series of concerts in New-York.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Great Destruction of Property on Broadway and Crosby-Street.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Burned to the Ground.

Total Loss Estimated at Over a Half a Million Dollars.

One of the most destructive fires that has happened since the Academy of Music was destroyed occurred last night, involving as it did heavy loss to two leading Broadway firms, and the total destruction of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, beside other damage. The scenes attending these two fires were thrilling in the extreme. The fire was first discovered about 9:40 o'clock, and had commenced in the packing-room of Messrs. VOGT & Co., dealers in porcelain and foreign glassware, situate in the rear of the third story of No. 44 Crosby-street. This packing-room being filled with straw, hogsheads, barrels and shavings, the fire gained rapid headway, and burst from the windows in a torrent of mingled flame and smoke, the latter soon predominating. The fire alarm was speedily sounded from the Fourteenth Ward tower, and the firemen were both prompt and rapid in their response thereto. A ladder was soon placed against the windows and streams of water carried up. While these movements were going on in the street, those inside Messrs. GUNTHER & SONS' premises, who occupy the first and second stories, discovered that a quantity of burning material was dropping through the "man-hole," which is used for carrying up gas and water pipes. These burning masses soon created an intense body of flame in the cellar, the light of which illuminated the ground skylight, and gave fresh cause for alarm. An engineer of the Fire Department was apprised of this new danger, and he caused two leading lines of hose to be carried inside the building on the Crosby-street front. Word was then given for a door leading into this flue or "man-hole" to be burst open which was no sooner done than a terrific volume of flame sprang forth, the blinding heat of which flung back the firemen in dismay. A second attempt was, however, successfully made, and the flames raging so fiercely below the ground floor, were soon extinguished, the skylight being broken, and the great mass of water accumulating on the first floor being allowed to sink through.

So dense was this smoke that the Assistant-Foreman and the Pipeman of Engine Company No. 20 were overcome by its density, and were carried out of the building in a state of partial suffocation. They were removed to their engine-house.

At this moment it appeared as though the firemen would be able to save the greater part of the building from the ravages of the flames, as the upper stories remained shrouded in darkness, and very little smoke seemed to emerge from the windows. The result proved far otherwise. In Broadway the firemen succeeded in soon bursting in the front door leading to Messrs. VOGT & Co.s establishment, and as they went up stairs carried with them lines of hose as rapidly as they could be coupled up, and the steamers were put in motion. The volume of water thus carried up stairs was very great, and contributed considerably toward retarding the progress of the flames toward Broadway. By this time, however, the great mass of inflammable material scattered about the two upper floors of the building fronting on Crosby-street, and used by the firm to pack up their fragile goods, caught fire, causing the entire rear portion of the fourth and fifth floors to belch forth a terrific and dazzling volume of flames. Every window on those two floors, on the Crosby-street front, were filled with a torrent of fire, the intense heat of which caused fragments of melted glass and heated articles of *vertu* to burst through their casements and fall hissing into the sloppy and muddy street below.

The scene at this moment—11 o'clock—was sublime, as the forked flames rushed through the sixteen upper windows and lapped the zinc cornice surmounting the front of the building, the fringe of melted zinc-drops forming a molten spray in a cataract of flame, presenting as a whole a pyrotechnic aspect. The startled crowd assembled at either end of the block gazed upward at the raging fire with wonder and curiosity. The residents of those houses situated above and directly opposite the burning building were naturally alarmed for their safety, and in some instances they began moving valuables from their respective premises. The Police, however, soon quieted these hasty people, and cleared the street of all unauthorized persons, when the firemen made another desperate effort to quell the flames.

The fire was too far advanced and the heat too great to save the rest of these upper floors, so the streams were directed against the third floor, in hopes to save the lower portion of the building. Long before this Chief Engineer KINGSLAND had arrived on the scene, and he at once ordered another alarm to be sounded and so call up the reserves. The companies liable for this second call were on the alert, and speedily arrived on the ground, lending most efficient assistance.

The amount of water carried into the burning building, both front and rear, was immense, the staircases forming miniature cascades, and completely saturating the lower portion of the premises. So persistent were these efforts of the firemen that success seemed to be at hand, and they would have been so had not a fresh calamity occurred.

The rear portions of the two upper floors were completely destroyed, as was also a large portion of the third floor of the Crosby-street front was also burned out, while every other portion of the building was completely flooded with water, causing a damage to the building of about $50,000. Messrs. C. GODFREY GUNTHER & Co. own the building, and announced that they were fully insured on the building, which is valued at $300,000. They occupy the two first floors as a wholesale and retail fur warehouse, and had a stock valued at $600,000 stored therein, which is damaged at least $250,000 by water, so thorough was the drenching given their premises and stock. The firm have an insurance of $510,000 in City Companies.

BURNING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock, while the Crosby street fire was at its height, a terrible rumor prevailed among the excited crowd congregated in Spring and Grand-streets, that the Roman Catholic Cathedral had caught fire from blazing fragments falling from the Gunther Building. This was first laughed at as a *canard*, but the story grew apace and was so so far credited that a considerable portion of the Spring street crowd moved off leisurely in the direction of Mott street. On arriving there they were startled to find that the rumor was only too true, for the little wooden railing that runs along the eaves had caught fire, and was burning feebly. A moment later and the apex of the roof was in flames, and the peril of the sacred building seemed more and more imminent.

The crowded population, who live huddled up beneath the very shadow of the Cathedral, were all abroad, and gazed with terror upon the little tongue of flame that flickered in the night air, and gathered volume as it burned, their blanched faces being reflected in the lurid light of the first fire that hung over the surrounding blocks like a scarlet cloud.

This season of incertitude was of brief continuance, for with a shriek of rage at the threatened destruction of their beloved cathedral, the crowd made a wild rush for the doors, and succeeded after considerable difficulty in gaining access to the interior of the church.

They pulled up the aisle carpets, tore down the chandeliers, carried out the oil paintings, picked up the silver candlesticks, and rescued all the paraphernalia of the altar, all of these being carried into the pastor's residence, in Mott-street, and other adjoining buildings. In doing so Fathers MCGEEHAN and MULLEN narrowly escaped severe injury, if not death, by the fall of the large lamps of the Sanctuary, which was suspended over the grand altar.

The scene inside the Cathedral at the moment was a terrible one. The vaulted roof being composed of lath and plaster, burned like tinder, and huge fragments of burning wood fell hurtling among the pews and in the chancel, filling the entire building with a shower of sparks and a volume of smoke, which added to the danger of the falling timbers, prevented any further attempt at saving property. Indeed, Roundsman MCDONALD, of the 6th Precinct was severely injured by one of these falling beams, and was carried to the Worth Street Station House.

By this time there had been four alarms sounded on the bells, and the result was to call out a large portion of the Fire Department. Owing to the inflamable material composing the Cathedral the flames spread with great rapidity, and the arrival of fresh companies seemed to be of no use.

The people seemed frantic at the evident destruction of the Cathedral, and the Police had all their hands full in keeping the crowd back and preserving order. Very soon after the first auxiliary steamer arrived, two streams were in motion, as quickly followed by six or seven more. The Vestry building, situate in Mott-street, and detached from the Cathedral, seemed to be in great danger, but its roof being firm and the entire building fire-proof a single stream was kept playing upon it to prevent the flames from gaining further progress. The graveyards were filled with excited firemen and citizens, and the tombstones were rudely broken by them in their efforts to check the fire then wildly raging throughout the sacred edifice.

The entire building was in a sheet of flame when our Reporter left the scene at 1 o'clock, and the surrounding buildings were smoking with the intense heat, but none were in danger. That the Cathedral is a total loss is a positive fact, thus causing a loss of about $150,000, which is understood to be covered by insurance. The organ was a very valuable one, and was at the time of its erection in 1838, considered the finest in the United States. The frescoes adorning the edifice were also splendid works of art and very costly.

The St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral was built in 1811, by Bishop DUBOIS, and the additions made by Bishop HUGHES, in 1838, who had the entire edifice redecorated and painted at that time. It was for many years the pride of the denomination which had erected it.

During the progress of the fire no less than five alarms were given to the Department, thus calling out nearly two-thirds of the entire force of the Metropolitan Fire Department. The firemen worked well but the elements seemed wholly against them. The Police Reserves from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts were present on the ground and performed signal service in keeping order, preserving property, and assisting in extinguishing several fires occurring in the neighborhood.

Other Fires.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

At 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the shoe store of FREDERICK GEOCHIMSKY, No. 268 William-street, being occasioned by the accidental explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen and Police, with slight damage. Mr. GEOCHIMSKY was seriously injured by the explosion of the lamp, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. His stock is damaged about $50; no insurance. The building is owned by F. C. KEIMER, and is damaged to the extent of $50; no insurance.

ON A TUGBOAT.

About 11 o'clock, a third fire occurred on board the tugboat *H. S. Wait*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River, being discovered by Officer KELLY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The flames are supposed to have caught from the boiler, and soon spread to the upper works of the vessel. The fire was extinguished before midnight, causing a damage of $800. The tugboat is owned by CHARLES MCMANUS, who is understood to be insured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Much solicitude is expressed concerning the condition of Secretary SEWARD, and even telegrams of inquiry are received on the subject. It will be gratifying to his friends to learn that his health is improving.

GEN. DIX SOON TO LEAVE FOR PARIS.

Gen. DIX has formally accepted the French Mission and will leave this country for Paris toward the close of the present month.

THE SHENANDOAH THE FIRST UNITED STATES VESSEL AT MADAGASCAR—CAPT. GOLDSBOROUGH VISITS THE GOVERNOR OF MAHI.

Capt. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at the Island of Mahi, one of the Le Chelle group, from Mauritius, which port he left on the 9th of August. The officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* are reported well. Official courtesies were exchanged with the authorities at Tomatari, at which place the *Shenandoah* stopped on her passage from Mauritius to Mahi. The Governor of the Provinces was visited by Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, who received him in the Council Chamber with his counsellors and himself in full uniform.

The Governor expressed his great pleasure at seeing an American vessel-of-war for the first time in the Port of Madagascar. The Governor also, in course of the friendly intercourse with Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, proposed, after wine had been introduced, the health of the President of the United States, prefacing it with the remark that, as the *Shenandoah* was the pioneer of American vessels to Madagascar, he hoped she might be followed by others, and that peace and friendship might ever continue between the respective countries. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH responded to the Governor's remarks, assuring him that the President and people of the United States had the best and kindest feelings for the Queen's people of Madagascar, and fully reciprocating his warm and friendly sentiments. After drinking the health of the Queen of Madagascar, the Governor, in her name, presented Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH with a bullock, considered by them as a high mark of respect and friendship.

The cruise of the *Shenandoah* has been so far very pleasant, the natives along the coast being very kind and intelligent. One object of the trip to Mahi was to render assistance to the American ship *Borodino*, of Boston, bound from Bombay to Zanzibar, which had been wrecked on a reef. The Captain, crew and passengers, twenty-five in all, had reached the island in safety. The *Shenandoah* is bound to Muscat.

PUBLIC LANDS DISPOSED OF.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local land offices at Menosha, Wisconsin; Olympia, Washington Territory, and La Crosse Wisconsin, showing that the public lands disposed of at those places during August, amounted to 20,808 acres, as follows: At Menosha, 7,400 acres were located with Agricultural College, and 240 acres with military warrants; 1,286 acres were entered under the Homestead law, and 295 acres were sold for cash. At Olympia there were sold for cash 417 acres; entered under the Homestead law, 320 acres; located with military warrants, 480 acres; entered under donation claims, 645 acres. At La Crosse, 8,864 acres were entered under the Homestead law, and 1,222 acres were sold for cash.

SECRETARY HARLAN'S CONTRACT—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

It is already known that several days before Mr. HARLAN retired from the office of Secretary of the Interior he executed a contract on the part of the Government of the United States through himself, as its representative, passing the title of the Reserve Lands of the Cherokee Indians, in the State of Kansas, to the Connecticut Emigration Society—eight hundred thousand acres of land for eight hundred thousand dollars, or one dollar an acre in regular installments, with the privilege to the Company of taking the whole, receiving the deed upon the payment of the stipulated funds. This subject was referred to Attorney-Gen. STANSBERRY, who yesterday rendered his opinion that the contract is not sustained by the treaty with the Cherokees, and therefore ought to be ignored. This will doubtless be done.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR LOUISIANA APPOINTED.

The President, to-day, appointed PHILIP H. H. MORGAN, United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. BOGG, of St. Louis, is in Washington, but will not enter upon his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which he was yesterday appointed, until the 1st of November.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We were not quite correct to speak of Commissioner COOLEY as having been removed from his office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. COOLEY tendered his resignation some days ago, but withdrew it at the special request of Secretary BROWNING, who desired him to retain the office a few days longer. The following is a copy of Mr. COOLEY's letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1866.

To the President:

At a time when the men who served our country and those who attempted to destroy it are arrayed, as now, against each other in fierce strife to settle the question, "Shall the friends or enemies of the Union determine the conditions of reconstruction," the position of every citizen should be clearly defined.

Although the office I hold is not of a political nature, yet my continuance in it may be construed as an affiliation on my part with persons who are now seeking with too much success to gain control of the Government, many of whom were, during the war, justly considered to be its enemies.

For these reasons I have the honor to tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on the appointment of a successor.

In doing so, Mr. President, allow me to thank you for your uniform kindness and courtesy to me, socially and officially, and to express to you my best wishes for your own personal and our country's prosperity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. W. COOLEY.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT SHANGHAE—REPORT FROM ADMIRAL BELL.

The following is an extract from a report from Acting Rear-Admiral BELL, commanding the United States East India Squadron, to the Navy Department, dated Nagasaki, Japan, July 18:

"On the 3d of July, being then in the harbor of Shanghae, where there was a French sloop-of-war of eight guns and an English sloop of six guns and also an English gun-boat, I sent word by the Fleet Lieutenant Commander to their senior officers that on the 4th of July, the anniversary of our National Independence, I should dress the mastheads at daylight with the American ensign and fire a salute of twenty-one guns at meridian in honor of the day. On the morning of the day all these vessels dressed in the same manner as ourselves; but they did not salute on account of having fewer guns than the number fixed for saluting by their respective Governments."

SECRETARY HARLAN'S CONTRACT—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The following opinion of the Attorney-General was delivered to the Secretary of the Interior to-day:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1866.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: I have examined the provisions of the late treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians and the contract made between the late Secretary of the Interior and the American Emigrant Company, a corporation of the State of Connecticut, for the sale of certain lands, purporting to be made under the provisions of said treaty, and I proceed to answer the questions you propound upon this contract, which are as follows: *First*—Can a sale of the lands, either in separate parcels or in a body, be properly made under the treaty in advance of the survey of the lands provided for by the treaty? *Second*—Can the whole of said lands be sold in a body upon a credit, or is it, under the provisions of the treaty, necessary to the consummation and validity of the sale that the whole of the purchase money shall be paid in hand? *Third*—Is the contract in harmony with and sanctioned by the provisions of the treaty, and can it, lawfully be carried into effect, with due regard to the rights of the Indians under the treaty? To avoid repetition, instead of answering these questions in detail, and in the order in which they are presented, I propose, in a general answer, to cover all the ground. You direct my attention especially to the seventeenth article of the treaty, and the proviso thereto, as amended by the Senate. I find this seventeenth article has so direct a bearing upon the questions under consideration that I deem it proper to set it forth in full. The Cherokee Nation hereby cedes, in trust to the United States, the tract of land in the State of Kansas, which was sold to the Cherokees by the United States under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of 1835, and also that strip of land ceded to the nation by the fourth article of said treaty, which is included in the State of Kansas, and the Cherokees consent that said lands may be included in the limits and jurisdiction of said State. The lands herein ceded shall be surveyed as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and shall be appraised by two disinterested persons, one to be designated by the Cherokee National Council, and one by the Secretary of the Interior, and, in case of disagreement, by a third person, to be mutually selected by the aforesaid appraisers, the appraisement to be not less than an average of $1 25 per acre, exclusive of improvements; and the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time, as such surveys and appraisements are approved by him, after due advertisement for sealed bids, sell such lands to the highest bidders for cash, in parcels not exceeding 160 acres, and at not less than the appraised value, provided that whenever there are improvements of the value of $50 made on the lands not being mineral, and owned and personally occupied by any person for agricultural purposes at the date of the signing hereof, such person so owning and in person residing on such improvements shall, after due proof made under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, be entitled to buy at the appraised value the smallest quantity of land in legal subdivisions which will include his improvements, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, the expenses of survey and appraisement to be paid by the Secretary out of the proceeds of the sale of such land, provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from selling the whole of said neutral lands in a body to any responsible party for cash, for a sum not less than $800,000. When the treaty was before the Senate on the 27th of July, 1866, an amendment was made in these words: "Strike out the last proviso in article 17, and insert in lieu thereof the following: Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from selling the whole of said lands not occupied by actual settlers at the date of the ratification of the treaty, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each person entitled to preemption under the preemption laws of the United States, in a body, to any responsible party for cash, for a sum not less than one dollar per acre. As so amended, the treaty was finally ratified on the 31st day of July, 1866. On the 30th day of August, 1866, an agreement in writing and under seal was made between JAMES HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, on the one part, and the American Emigration Company, a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, on the other part, it is witnessed that the said HARLAN agrees to sell and hereby doth sell to the said Company all that tract of land known as the Cherokee neutral land in the State of Kansas, containing 800,000 acres, more or less, with the limitations and restrictions set forth in the 17th article of a treaty between the United States and the said Cherokee Indians, ratified on the 11th day of August, 1866, as amended by the United States Senate, with all beneficial interest therein, at the rate of $1 per acre in lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for said Indians, as hereinafter set forth, viz.: $25,000 on the execution hereof, $25,000 on the approval of the surveys of said land by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and $25,000 on the 30th day of August, 1867; $75,000 on the 30th day of August, 1868; $75,000 on the 30th day of August, 1869; and $75,000 on the 30th day of August, 1870; and $100,000 per annum thence afterward until the whole shall be paid; each of said several sums of draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of the approval of the surveys as aforesaid. Next follows stipulations of the respective parties, *First*—That the Emigrant Company are to make payment of these respective sums to the Secretary at Washington in lawful money of the United States, as the same shall become due, and that the interest on the deferred payments shall be paid annually on the 1st of July. *Second*—That the United States agree to cause said lands to be surveyed as public lands are usually surveyed, in one year from the date hereof, and on the payment of $50,000, to set apart for said Company a quantity of said lands, in one body, in as compact form as practicable, extending directly across said tract of land from east to west, and containing a number of acres equal to the amount of dollars then paid, and from time to time to convey the same by patent to said Company or its assigns, whenever afterward requested so to do, in such quantities, by legal subdivisions, as said Company shall indicate. And on the payment of each additional installment with interest, as herein stipulated, to set apart for said Company an additional tract of land in compact form, where said Company may request, but extending directly across the said neutral lands from east to west, containing a number of acres equal to the number of dollars of principal thus paid, and to convey the same to said Company or its assigns as hereinbefore described, and so on from time to time until the whole shall be paid. And no conveyance of any part of said land shall be made until the same shall be paid for as provided in this agreement; but said Company may make payments at earlier periods than those indicated, or pay the whole principal and interest and receive titles of tracts of land accordingly, if they shall so elect. I am of opinion that this agreement cannot be sustained as a valid execution of the power of sale. First, and especially as to the terms of payment, the power given to the Secretary to sell these neutral lands in a body provides for a sale for cash. The original proviso in this particular was identical with the amended proviso; both authorized a sale for cash. The sale as made, except as to the sum of $25,000, is a sale upon credit, unusually extended as to time by installments running through a period of about nine years. Ordinarily a power to sell without further explanation, implies a sale without credit, unless there is an established usage applicable to the subject matter to the contrary. So, too, and more significantly, if the power to sell is at a fixed price; in this case it is expressly to sell for cash, and a minimum price is fixed. The only clause of this power that gives any color to a sale upon credit, is the direction that the sale is to be made to any responsible party for cash and credit. It may be argued that these words have no force if there is to be no credit, as cash in hand does not require a responsible party. I have weighed this consideration, but cannot think it available. The sale, or the contract of sale, of so large a quantity of land was not a matter to be completed in haste. It necessarily required time and communications between the parties. It was not to be a sale by auction, but upon proposals to be made, considered, modified, accepted or rejected. To enter upon so grave a business with a party of doubtful ability to comply with the terms when settled would be a useless waste of time. That alone would be a sufficient reason for requiring a responsible party. But there is a special and more satisfactory reason for requiring a responsible party. It will be observed that the sale, according to the amended proviso, is to be for a sum not less than one dollar per acre. The number of acres in these neutral lands is nowhere stated in the treaty, and as the price depends upon the acreage, a survey to ascertain the true quantity was necessary to fix the amount of the purchase money. I can see no objection to a contract for sale prior to a survey which would fix the price per acre upon a quantity to be ascertained by survey, and for the payment of the total amount so ascertained at that date, such a sale would be in conformity with the power to sell for cash, for wherever sales are made of articles which require some fact to be ascertained, as of weight or number, and to be paid for at the stipulated price when the number or weight is ascertained, such sales are to be considered as cash sales and not upon credit. In this view the provision for a responsible party is not at all inconsistent with the provision for a sale for cash. It is not at all an unusual precaution, in sales where no credit is contemplated, to require a responsible bidder where cash is not required at the moment of sale. *Second*—The next objection to this contract is that the sale is not, in fact, at the rate per acre required by the power. One dollar per acre, payable in installments extended through a number of years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent., is in no sense, as to value, a sale at $1 per acre in cash. The value of money, as fixed by the United States, is at the rate of six per cent. per annum; that is the rate established upon judgments and debts falling due to the United States, and for credits given by the United States on the sale of the public lands. I do not know that anywhere in the United States the legal or established rate of interest is below six per cent. Everywhere that seems to be taken as the value of money. One dollar per acre, payable in long installments with interest at five per cent. is neither cash nor equal in value to one dollar per acre in cash. The objection is more apparent if we put the case of a sale on long credit without any interest; but it is just as applicable to a sale at a rate of interest less than that established as the value of the use of money. *Third*—This contract is subject to grave objections in the matter of the consideration or price to be paid for these lands. The treaty, as I have said, is silent as to the number of acres in the first proviso. The power was to sell the whole for a sum not less than $800,000, without reference to quantity or price per acre. But, by the amended proviso, the sale is to be for a sum not less than one dollar per acre. By the contract, which was made before any survey or any ascertainment of the number of acres there is sold to the company, all that tract of land known as the Cherokee neutral land, in the State of Kansas, containing 800,000 acres, more or less—at the rate of $1 per acre. And then follow the various installments which foot up exactly the sum of $800,000. I incline to the opinion that the construction to be put upon this contract is, that it is a sale at a fixed sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, not to be increased or abated in reference to the actual quantity when ascertained by survey. I can see no reason for the statement of the quantity of acres with the addition of the terms, more or less, and the precise calculation of the installments upon a basis of eight hundred thousand acres at a dollar per acre, unless it was the intention of the parties to fix that sum as the actual consideration. *Fourth*—There is no reservation in this contract of so much of these neutral lands as were occupied by actual settlers; the original proviso authorized the sale of the whole without any reservation, but by the amended proviso the power is to sell the whole of said lands not occupied by actual settlers. The sale as made is all that tract of land known as the Cherokee Neutral Land, and no exception or reservation is anywhere stated, but instead there are these superadded words, with all beneficial interest thereon. It seems to me this is not a proper execution of the power. It is true there is a reference to the limitations and restrictions set forth in the treaty. The objection is that the terms of the sale, as expressed, are inconsistent with those limitations, and cannot be brought into conformity with them. I have, therefore, to advise you that this contract is not in conformity with the power of sale vested in the Secretary of the Interior, by the terms of the treaty, and that you should give immediate notice to the emigrant company that you decline to carry it into execution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney-General.

LOCAL POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Two Thousand Persons in the Academy of Music—Gen. Slocum in the Chair—Mayor Hoffman's Address—Resolutions—Letter of Gen. John A. Dix.

Last evening a mass meeting, to ratify the platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14, was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Two stands were erected outside the building, around which Chinese lanterns were suspended, and from which sky-rockets and Roman candles were let off from time to time. Speakers addressed the crowds gathered around these stands until a late hour. Within the building the seats were well filled, accommodating about two thousand people. Gen. SLOCUM was called to the chair, and received with great cheering. Gen. SLOCUM spoke briefly, claiming for the Democratic Party only a purity of motive and a rectitude of purpose.

The officiating Secretary of the meeting, Mr. JOHN COONEY, then read the names of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the peace, prosperity and liberty of the American people demand a prompt admission of the lawful Representatives of the South to the Congress of the nation and a full restoration of the Federal Union with all the rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That for the accomplishment of these high purposes, we pledge to the President of the United States our cordial support, and to the State Ticket headed by JOHN T. HOFFMAN, our united, earnest and continued advocacy from now until the sun sets on the day of election.

The resolutions were received with great applause. The President then came forward, and in complimentary terms introduced the Mayor of New-York.

MAYOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH.

Mayor HOFFMAN was received with repeated cheers, with cries for Gov. HOFFMAN. He said that the people of the country at this moment were approaching a great crisis in their history; they were upon the eve of an election which in all its bearings was of the last importance. They had just emerged from a giant struggle with a rebellion such as the world had never before witnessed among men—a war which shook our country to its very centre, yet from which we came out the victors. The American people had now to show that they can be as magnanimous in the days of peace as they were brave in the days of battle. But unhappily, now that the war is over—that the great issue of rebellion is forever settled—we find our people not at peace with each other, but still divided. The speaker then proceeded to explain the great issues on which the country is now divided, and referring to the action of the late Congress, he said it is not a contest between Congress and the people which is now waging, but a contest between Congress and the Constitution. It is a contest where the President takes his stand upon the Constitution and appeals to the people for their support. Great events bring about great changes, and owing to the struggle from which we have emerged, old political associations have been broken up, and the truly loyal men from all parties have gathered around the President to his support and to sustain the Constitution of the country. He then discussed the merits of the Constitutional Amendment, and the position which the different sections took on this matter, and stated for himself that there were many points therein with which he did not differ, among them that which made the voting population the basis of representation. He could not, however, indorse the clause of the Amendment which would exclude from the halls of legislation or important political action men of genius and the men who were endeared to the people they would represent by the nearest ties. But, he said, even should all parties North agree to accept the Constitutional Amendment, even should the Southern States receive it and frame their action in accordance therewith, the Radical Party would not be satisfied therewith. He referred to a leading article in the *Independent* as proof of Radical policy, which advocated universal suffrage. Are the States to be kept asunder, said the speaker, until the Southern States permit four millions of uneducated black men to take their stand at the polls and vote. [Terrific cr ies of "No, never, never!"] This he said was the great issue, let it be disguised as it might be, and if the Constitutional Amendment, even as it is now offered, were accepted by the Southern States—even that would fail to gratify the desires of Northern Radicals.

The speaker then referred to State matters, and complained that such was the absorbing character of this Federal difficulty that State duties were neglected by those in whose hands the great interests of the people were placed. He handled the various Commissions severely, disavowing, however, any charge against them as institutions, but said he was opposed to their being used for political purposes. He was not opposed to the Central Park Commission; that was *sans reproche*. He was opposed to a partisan Police Commission. He admired the Metropolitan Police force, but he was opposed to the men at the head of it. He charged Gov. FENTON with whom he said he was on the best of terms, with partisan action in his appointing a partisan majority in the Police Commission. He admired the men who risked their lives, either as volunteers or employes, to save our homes from destruction by fire and our own dear lives from annihilation, but he did not admire a partisan Fire Commission. All such institutions as these ought to be beyond the reach of party, and just as soon as men high in office in the State cease to occupy themselves exclusively with the Federal difficulty, and give more time to their immediate duties—those of their State—just so soon and no sooner would they have a fair claim to our ancient motto "Excelsior."

Mayor HOFFMAN retired amid great applause.

The Chairman then announced that the illness of Postmaster-General RANDALL deprived them of the pleasure of hearing him speak. Gen. DIX also, he had hoped to introduce to them, but he had also to regret his absence. He had the pleasure, however, of receiving a communication from Gen. DIX, which would be read by the Secretary.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

James B. Craig, Esq., and Committee of Arrangements.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that engrossing duties and occupations prevent me from addressing the meeting at Brooklyn this evening, and will render it impossible for me to take any further active part in the pending canvass. If it were in my power to speak I could but reiterate opinions and views I have already expressed on more than one occasion. In April last, in a letter to the citizens of Brooklyn, assembled to sustain the policy of the President in regard to the Southern States, I pointed out the grave objection to the further exclusion of their representatives from Congress, and the great danger of attempting to carry on the Government, in time of peace, while one-quarter of the people and nearly one-third of the States were unrepresented in the legislative body. Government without popular representation on the part of those over whom its authority is extended, is so abhorrent to our conceptions of natural rights, that it cannot be long upheld without the most perilous consequences. I do not doubt that this is the judgment of the country, and that it will soon apply the proper corrective, whatever may be the issue of the approaching election in particular States. Nothing can be more dangerous to the stability of our political system than a departure from the acknowledged principles on which it is founded; and certainly no proposition is better established than the right of the people of all the States to a voice in the common Government.

The most direct and effective mode of giving expression to our convictions on these vital questions is through a support of the candidates put in nomination at Albany. To vote against them is to sanction the policy of exclusion. It is not a mere question of supporting individuals. It is a question of vindicating great principles of political right, and these can only be effectually asserted by sustaining those who represent them. Mr. HOFFMAN was put in nomination as the exponent of the principles proclaimed at Philadelphia. We support him as such, and not the less readily and zealously on account of his conceded ability and integrity.

I have not time to enlarge on the points I have thus briefly presented. I can only add the expression of my earnest wish that the result of the election in this State may give the assurance of a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences of opinion which divide the country, and thus remove every impediment to its progress in prosperity and power. I am truly yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

The reading of the letter was followed by applause. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq., United States District-Attorney, was then introduced, and spoke at considerable length on the issues of the day, Federal and local, being particularly severe on the Board of Excise. Other speakers followed, the meeting closing at a late hour.

Official Instructions in Regard to the Registry.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Oct. 6, 1866. }

DEAR SIR: To your various inquiries upon the Registration Act, I answer:

First—That the registration process of 1866 will differ only from that of last year (1865) in omitting the day before election.

Second—As in 1865, so now, the Registrars meet upon Tuesday three weeks before election, (Oct. 16, 1866,) to make a register of voters. In districts where more than four hundred votes were polled in 1865, but only in such districts, they also sit during the next day (Wednesday, Oct. 17.) They must sit until 9 P. M.; but they may sit until the day closes at 12 P. M. of each day—whether of the Tuesday set apart for districts that polled less than four hundred votes, or of the Wednesday additional to Tuesday for districts that polled more than four hundred votes.

Third—Then there are two more days for registration. The first day or days just spoken of (16th and 17th October) were days for making register. These two additional days, being the Friday and Saturday prior to election, (election day will be Nov. 6, and Friday will be Nov. 2, and Saturday will be Nov. 3,) and being two days common to every election district, are days for revising, correcting, adding to and subtracting names from the registers that were previously made. Upon these revisory days the Inspectors must also sit until 9 P. M., but may sit until the days are ended at midnight.

Fourth—Thus, there are three registration days in every district, and in some districts (being those having more than 400 voters) there are four days.

Fifth—Upon each day, in New-York and Brooklyn, personal presence of a voter desiring registry is necessary. In other districts this personal presence is necessary only when a name is to be *added* which was not on a prior poll-list. The work for New-York and Brooklyn is "*placed*" (on the register.) The word for other districts is "*added*" (to the register.)

Other directions are superfluous under the full instructions issued by the Board of Police and the Secretary of State.

I conclude by saying that Gen. BARLOW's card related evidently only to the two days of the revision. He properly called public attention to the fact that since last year the numbers of revisory days had been reduced from three to two. Nothing in his card conflicts with the provisions respecting the one or two prior days of *making* the registers, as a process antecedent to revising them on the two latter days.

Very truly yours, A. OAKEY HALL.
GEORGE WM. BLUNT, Esq., Inspector of Registry, &c.

Fenton and Woodford Clubs.

An adjourned meeting of the officers and delegates of the various Fenton and Woodford Campaign Clubs was held last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the purpose of completing the organization of a Central Committee. There was but a small attendance. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: F. Baites, Third District; Charles Goundy, Fifth District; Daniel Sheehan, Eighth District; M. C. Lee, Ninth District; M. Langzenworden, German Union League; John Mudie, Twelfth District; E. C. Lee, Fifteenth District. After which the meeting adjourned.

Eighth Ward Johnson Club.

There will be a grant ratification meeting and banner raising, corner of Spring and Thompson streets, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Eighth Ward Johnson National Association, for the purpose of endorsing the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, together with the rest of the State Ticket. S. S. Cox, Luke F. Cozens, Thomas J. Creamer, George M. Curtis and others will speak.

Assembly Nomination.

IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., was last night nominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District. The contest in the Convention was severe. S. T. MADDOX, one of the delegates, read an affidavit signed "Frank Swift," which charged Mr. BUCKMAN with corruption in the last Legislature. Mr. BUCKMAN was called upon by the Convention to refute the affidavit, when he declared before God that it was all false. This explanation seemed to satisfy some of the delegates, and the Convention adjourned in a discordant manner.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY OF MR. C. S. STRONG.—Since our comments on the alleged loss by Mr. STRONG of his watch, at the meeting of the Union Committee on Saturday night of last week, he has made the following affidavit, which we publish at his request:

AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES S. STRONG being duly sworn, says that he is one of the Secretaries of the Union Republican Committee of said City; that on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 29, last, he was in front of the old headquarters of said Committee, in company with a large number of gentlemen, who were also members of said Committee; that a party of desperate, ruffianly-looking men stood guarding the stairs that led to the hall of said Committee; that they cheered for HOFFMAN, groaned for FENTON, and then sallied out, clubbed this deponent, and one of their number while deponent was being clubbed seized his chain, broke it, and robbed him of his watch; that he has since suffered much from the beating he received, and has taken, and is taking, all possible measures to bring to justice the thieves, one of whom he is entirely satisfied he can identify on sight.

And deponent further says that friends inform him that they can identify others; that said watch was a gold one worth one hundred and fifty dollars.

CHARLES S. STRONG.

Sworn Oct. 4, 1866, before me, JOHN A. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

Grand Amateur Rowing Regatta.

Yesterday afternoon a spirited rowing contest came off on the Hudson River, at Yonkers, between the six-oared boats belonging to the Columbia, Gulick and Atalanta Boat Clubs of New-York, for an elegant silk flag valued at $100, given by the proprietor of the Sherman House, of that place. This gentleman some three weeks since addressed circulars to all the principal rowing clubs of the State of New-York, inviting them to participate in this regatta, but only the abovenamed clubs entered as competitors. The Atalanta is the oldest rowing club in the State, and perhaps in the country, being now in the nineteenth year of their organization. They have always maintained a high reputation for crack oarsmanship, having in years past achieved many victories, of which the most noted were those of the Summers of 1865 and the present year. In the former year they rowed three-mile match races off the Elysian Fields with the Columbia Club of New-York, and the Atlantic Club of Hoboken winning on both occasions. Early in 1866 the Mutual Boat Club of Albany challeged them to row a home-and-home race; the banter was promptly accepted, the first race coming off in this City on the 30th of June, and the second race on the 11th of July, in Albany, the Mutuals being defeated in each instance. The Gulick Club's record as oarsmen is also most creditable; during the palmy days of the Empire City Regatta Club they won lasting laurels on the Harlem River, by winning, for two years in succession, the first prize in the six-oared amateur five-mile race. In the Summer of 1863, they defeated the Atalantas in a six-oared shell boat race off the Elysian Fields. The Columbia Club is a comparatively new organization, having been in existence but a few years. They started with some half-dozen members only, but they soon acquired a firm footing in the boating world, and now rank high as amateur rowers. They are noted, and very justly too, for being "always ready" to try conclusions with any rival Clubs.

As early as 1 o'clock in the day Yonkers began to fill up with strangers to witness the race, and large delegations of the boating fraternity of Albany, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, New-York, and as far as Philadelphia, were in attendance. The start was to have taken place between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., but it was not until 5:15 that the boats got off. At the signal the following boats came into line:

Atalanta—Rowed by George Roahr, stroke; R. Withers, R. Parker, W. Webster, W. Mainland, Olden S. Swan, bow; J. King, coxswain. Lapstreak, outrigger; built by George Roahr; 45 feet long. Costume—Red handkerchief, white shirt, white pants.

Gulick—Rowed by W. Mathews, stroke; H. Roome, G. Clarke, J. White, T. Moore, W. H. Spear, bow; G. Deove, coxswain. Lapstreak outrigger, 44 feet long; built by C. J. Thoms. Costume, white throughout.

Lightfoot—Entered by Columbia Boat Club—Rowed by H. R. Rough, stroke; J. C. O'Neill, J. Meredith, P. McIndoe, J. Rough, J. Hutchison, bow; G. T. Woglom, coxswain. Lapstreak outrigger, built by C. J. Thoms, 42 feet 3 inches long. Costume, blue handkerchief, pink shirts, dark pants.

The course was from the Judges' boat, moored off the Yonkers' dock, two and a half miles down the river to a stake boat and return, making it a five-mile race. The *Atlanta* and *Gulick* got off well together, the *Columbia* a little behind. The *Atlanta* maintained her lead for a little more than a mile, when the *Gulick* passed her, and rowing handsomely for the upper stakeboat, turned it a long distance ahead. On the home-pull the *Gulick* increased its lead, and finally rowed past the Judges' boat an easy winner in 35 minutes, the *Atlanta* coming home in 35:45. The *Columbia* was a long distance astern, and her time was not taken.

Judges—Mr. THOMAS FEARON and L. FRANCIS, of Yonkers.

Referee—Mr. CHARLES A. PEVERELLY, of New-York.

Obituary.

JULIUS C. F. FINNEY, a well-known telegraph operator, whose death was caused by an accident which occurred on the New-Haven Railroad on Tuesday evening last, was buried from the residence of his father at Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday. Mr. FINNEY has been connected with the American Telegraph Company for fifteen years, during all of which time he held the position of manager. He was recently in charge of the office at the corner of Beaver and William streets. He was a man of polished manners, well connected, and leaves many friends to mourn his untimely end. As a business man he was very popular.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PERSONAL.—Among the late arrivals in this City, we notice that of Prof. A. T. KECKELER, of Cincinnati, widely celebrated in the West as the literary executor and successor of the late learned Prof. WILLIAM BYRD POWELL, of Kentucky, from whom he received as a legacy that eccentric gentleman's head as a memento, to be devoted to scientific purposes. The Western papers lately reported the result of a suit between the relatives of Dr. POWELL against Prof. KECKELER, touching the possession of the singular bequest, the latter having triumphed, and retaining, against all effort, the valued and important portion of his old friend's remains. Prof. KECKELER publishes shortly a new and enlarged edition of Prof. POWELL's celebrated book on the Human Temperaments, a singularly learned work, and one anxiously looked for by both medical practitioners and students.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the body of EDWARD LEWIS, whose death was the result of injuries received on the 28th ult., by a fall from the belfry of St. John's Church, a distance of twenty-three feet. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey and 56 years of age. He and his two sons served through the war, and all were wounded in the discharge of their duty.

CHOLERA.—The following were the cholera cases reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday: MARY RYAN, aged 46 years, died at No. 54 Mulberry street. BRIDGET MORGAN, aged 25 years, died at No. 37½ Baxter street. CATHARINE BAMP, aged 25 years, died in One Hundred and Twenty-first street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. MARY O'BRIEN, aged 60 years, No. 37½ Baxter street. THOMAS MORGAN, aged 13 years, No. 37½ Baxter street.

COLORED MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the colored citizens of this city will be held on this (Monday) evening at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Waverley-place, near Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Albany, on the 16th of October. The meeting will be addressed by Prof. WM. HOWARD DAY and others.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Western Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the rooms No. 76 Varick-street, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Essay on "Useful Lives," by Mr. E. C. WHITING.

RECEPTION BY THE QUAHOAG CLUB.—The Quahog Club, of New-Rochelle, gave an elegant reception and entertainment, at the Neptune House, on Tuesday last, in honor of Commodore WRIGHT, at which the *élite* of the town and vicinity were present. A pleasanter affair was never known in Westchester County.

Coarse People

use coarse perfumery, and *vice versa*, it is safe to set down a lady who uses that spiritual extract, PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, as a person of taste and sensibility—perhaps a poetess or a fine musician.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Silverine.—For instantaneously silver-plating articles of brass, copper, German silver, &c., and for cleaning and polishing silver and silver-plated ware—restoring the plating where worn off. H. W. JOHNS, proprietor, No. 78 William-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Wedding cards in the first style of the art. Fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

DIED.

BUSSELL.—On Friday, Oct. 5, ALICE VIRGINIA, daughter of Francis F. and Virginia Bussell, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 85th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

BUSH.—At Port Chester, on Saturday morning, Oct. 6, FREDDY D., only child of Newberry D. and Lizzie T. Bush, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

CHAMPLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 5, of typhoid fever, SUSAN WHITTLESEY, wife of Christopher G. Champlin, aged 46 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the Elm-place Congregational Church.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Oct. 6, DAVID C. HARRIS, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Gilbert and Charles J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Aaron T. Underhill, No. 63 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

RIPLEY.—HENRY S. RIPLEY, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 14 Bethune-st. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., on Monday morning for interment.

VANDERVOORT.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 4, after a lingering illness, CHARLES VANDERVOORT, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WAKEMAN.—Suddenly, On Friday, Oct. 5, at No. 6 East 111th-st., JULIA ADELINE, wife of George Wakeman, aged 25 years.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 91.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of West Fortieth-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, black hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; been in the water about one week; dressed as follows: black straw bonnet, black dress, black quilted petticoat, calico sacque, white muslin waist, hoop skirt; found on the person nothing; face covered with tar. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 92.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 7 Catherine-slip, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, brown hair, light eyes, red whiskers, dressed as follows: Felt hat, black frock coat, black vest, black pants, shoes, white socks. Found on the person the following articles: A letter from O. H. Dalton, assistant minister of Trinity Church. Supposed to be Charles Pentland.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

R. GAMBLE, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.
MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866. }

Received at Morgue, the body of an unknown man found in New-Chambers-street: height five feet ten inches, black hair, dark whiskers; had on dark pants and vest, striped muslin shirt, white canton flannel drawers, white socks, brogans.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

DEATH
AND THE AFTER LIFE.
By ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.
Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents; postage free.
WM. WHITE & CO., Publishers.
544 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE FREE DRAWING classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, inst., at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway and No. 36 Crosby-st. Apprentices, journeymen mechanics, and others, wishing to join, will apply to the Superintendent at the rooms, or to the Librarian of the Apprentices Library, where all necessary information may be obtained.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both nose and throat as soon as a cold or cough appears, it will cure in six hours! Will any other remedy do this? Depot 694 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE primary election of the Union Republican Association of the above District under the call of the General Committee to elect delegates to the several nominating Conventions will be held at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8. Polls open from 7 to 10.

S. R. KIRBY, President.
C. WRIGHT KIRBY, } Secretaries.
W. C. CARPENTER, }

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Union General Committee will meet at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock. By order of

THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. HALL, }

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER her new political lecture, entitled "The Rejected Stone," at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9. Admittance 50 cents.

POLITICAL BANNERS—J. W. SMITH, NO. 641 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service, on SABBATH, 7th, inst., with God's assistance, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening: Fifth Article of our Creed continued—*The Third Day He Rose Again from the Dead.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching corner Catherine and Madison sts., 7th inst., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and Concert of Prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH—41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Public services are held every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SABBATH EVENING, 7th inst., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will give the third of his series of discourses to young men on the Parable of the Prodigal Son—*The Prodigal's Reception.* Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COXE AND REV. WM. C. LANGDON expect to deliver addresses on the *Italian Reform Movement* before the Christian Unity Society at the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock. All interested are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. A. M. Subject—*American Methodism the marvelous work of God*; and at 7 o'clock, P. M., subject—*The great White Throne.* Evening service followed by Prayer Meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—NO. 61 Park-st., site of the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses made by visitors. The proficiency, order and singing of these children always elicit the warmest praise.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-ST.—Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY, of the 6th-av. Dutch Reformed Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, by exchange of pulpits with the Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, who will preach in his own pulpit in Bedford-st. in the evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the French Church Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, of Trinity Parish Church, in the evening.

DIVINE SERVICE AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, SUNDAY, first, at A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., and at 3½ o'clock a lecture on the vices of the Clergy as compared with those of other men, will be delivered by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH. Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Plans of Rebel Reconstruction, considered in the light of Justice revealed in God's Providence and Word.* Preaching in the morning at 10½.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE SPEAKS FOR First Society of Spiritualists, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Evil Spirits* and *The Standard of Good and Evil.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Practical Uses of Modern Spiritualism.* The public invited.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services SABBATH, Oct. 7, 1866. Rev. E. F. CRANE will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. PARSONS will preach at 3 o'clock P. M.; Rev. E. F. CRANE will preach at 7½ P. M. The young in the vicinity are affectionately invited to attend, especially at the evening service.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*The Five Points of Universalism.*

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE WESTERN BRANCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Rooms No. 76 Varick-st., MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Essay on "Useful Lives," by Mr. E. P. WHITING. Public invited to attend.

REV. H. S. CARPENTER, PASTOR OF the Westminster Church, South Brooklyn, will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The Rector, Dr. IRVING, will preach morning and evening. Pews rented from 1st November.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY—MADISON-av. and 42d-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Evening service will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY next, and continue on every Sunday at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW, the Fourteenth Anniversary Sermon will be preached at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes. Right Rev. Bishop RANDALL will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. I. MINGINS WILL PREACH at 10½ A. M., and address the Sunday-school at 3 P. M., and Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M., in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av.

BISHOP PAYNE, OF WEST AFRICA, and Bishop WILLIAMS, of the China Mission, will speak on the foreign missionary work, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, in State-st., near Bond, on SUNDAY EVENING.

THE 24TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH WILL BE reopened SUNDAY, Oct. 7. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Preaching, centenary sermon at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. K. SANDFORD, and at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN WILL preach at the Universalist Mission Room, Southwest corner of 3d-av. and 61st-st., THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D.D., WILL (D. V.) preach at No. 600 Broadway, Oct. 7, on *The Stupendous Effects that may be Expected from the Present Universal Adoption of Sacrificial Worship, without any Visible Material Object, in the latter-day Church.* Seats free.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev JAMES MILLETT, Pastor.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. SILL, Minister in charge of Trinity Chapel Mission, will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services at the Chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av. and 41st-st., at 3½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st. between 6th and 7th avs.—Right Rev. Bishop EASTBURN will preach SUNDAY MORNING. Divine service 10½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR will preach in the evening at 7½.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., Oct. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the third Lecture on the Prisoners of the Bible. Subject—*Jeremiah.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—EDIFICE having been handsomely painted and fitted up, will be reopened for service on SUNDAY, 7th inst. Rev. Mr. GARNER, of St. John, N. B., will preach morning and evening.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. SAMUEL DUNNE, of England, will preach at 10½ A. M and at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning service. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.—Washington-square Methodist E. Church, near 6th-av. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., of Ireland, at 7½ P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY. SEATS free. Mrs. HULL will speak at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Life for the Nation.* Discussion on *Spiritualism* at 3 P. M. Religio-philosophical lecture on *The Fall of Man* at 8 P. M. A circle every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS ON THE TALMUD in the large Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Jews and Christians are invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT—CORNER Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. PRENTISS Pastor. Services in this church SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—35th-st near 6th-av.—Rector Rev. EDWARD O'FLAGG, D.D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of the 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 7. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING IN LAMERTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 7, 1866. A Circle at 10½ A. M.; Conference at 3 P. M., and Lecture at 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, SUNDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

A NOTICE—THE VICES OF THE CLERGY—A lecture by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH, A. R., Presbyterian Church corner Houston and Thompson-sts.; 3:30 P. M., October 7. Seats *free*.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

AMITY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. CHURCH will preach in the MORNING; the former Pastor, Dr. WILLIAMS, in the AFTERNOON, at Rutgers' Institute, 5th-av., near 42d-st. 10½ and 3½.

IS THE SOUL OF MAN IMMORTAL?—The Messenger of God, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future Life.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER her new lecture, entitled *The Rejected Stone*, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9. Admittance 50 cents.

REV. DR. DEEMS WILL PREACH IN the Chapel of the University SUNDAY MORNING. The services begin punctually at 11 o'clock. The seats are free.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DUNCAN will preach at 10½ A. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—ALFRED W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 286 Henry-st.

REV. DR. E. A. WASHBURN, RECTOR of Calvary Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock, in ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel. The public are invited.

AT TRINITY CHAPEL, BISHOP RANDALL, of Colorado, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, at 7½ P. M., to-day.

BISHOP KERFOOT WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th st. and 5th av.

NOTICE—REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will hold services, as usual, at Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, 7th inst., morning and evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 6, 1866.

$5,100	U. S. 6s, '67	138	600	Erie R. ...c	92
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	103	700	do ...c	91⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	112⅞	200	do	91⅝
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s,C.'64	109⅝	1000	do	91½
6,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	109⅝	100	do ...c	91⅝
6,000	do	109⅞	200	do	91⅝
50,000	do ...2d call	109¾	67	do	90¾
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	99¼	100	do ...2d call	91½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅝	200	do	91¼
3,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅛	200	do ...s3	89
8,000	do ...2d Ser.	106⅛	50	Erie R. Pr	80½
500	do	106	500	Reading R	116⅛
9,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	200	do ...b10	116⅛
4,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	107½	300	do	115⅞
13,000	N. Y. St.7s, Bounty L, '67 x-int.	105¼	200	do ...b30	116
18,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72	3500	do	116
5,000	do	72½	1000	do ...s10	115¾
4,000	Ill. St. B. 6s, '79	100	200	do ...2d call	115⅝
2,000	Minnesota 8s	102½	40	N. Y. & N. H. R	112
4,000	Louisiana 6s	95	300	Mich. S. & N. I	88¼
17,000	N.Car.St.6s	84	200	do ...b10	88½
20,000	O. & M. Cer	33½	200	do ...2d call	88⅛
50,000	do	33	800	do	88
85,000	do	33¼	5	Mich. Cen. R	114
10,000	do	33⅜	10	do ...2d call	114½
20,000	do ...s30	33⅛	100	Ill. Central R	127½
10,000	do ...2d call	33⅛	200	do	127¼
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	96	400	do	127⅜
8,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	104½	600	Cleve. & Pitts	89
5,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	96	200	do ...2d call	88
3,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	80	200	Chi. & N. W	43½
500	Cleve. & Pitts.4th	75	700	do	43⅝
110	Cen. Nat. Bank	115	1200	do	43⅝
100	Mar. Min. Pr	30	500	do ...s10	43½
100	do ...b30	30½	30	do	44
100	Cum. Coal P	54½	100	do ...2d call	42⅞
200	West. U. Tel	54½	100	do	43
100	do	54⅝	1260	Chi. & N. W. P	73½
20	do	55	200	do ...s10	73½
100	Quick. Min. ...b15	55¼	500	do ...s10	73⅝
200	At. Mail S. Co	111½	100	Cleve. & Tol	122½
100	Boston W. P	32⅝	200	do	122¼
100	do ...b30	33	300	Chic. & R. I	107
20	Adams' Ex. Co	104	1500	do	106⅞
100	Bruns. C. L. Co	7¾	200	do ...2d call	106
100	do	7⅞	50	Mil. & P.D.C.1st Pr.	98½
200	do	8	200	Tol., W. & W	45
200	Butler Coal	15	200	Del., L. & W. R	151
100	Canton Co	54	500	P., Ft.W.& C	108⅝
100	Pac. M. St. Co	218¼	1000	do	108⅝
100	New-York Cen	115	200	do ...s10	108⅜
100	do	114⅞	400	do ...s10	108⅛
100	do ...2d call	113⅝	100	do	108¼
200	do	113	400	do	108⅛
100	do ...s30	112	300	do ...s10	108⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R	122⅞	100	Alt. & T. H	38½
200	do ...2d call	123	300	Alt. & T. H. P	73
100	do	122⅞	100	do	74
			100	Chic. & Alt	111
			100	M. & C. 1st P	44
			100	M. & C. 2d P	22

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.s15	33⅝	800	Mich. S. & N. I	88¼
20,000	do	34	100	do ...s10	88½
25,000	do	33⅞	200	do ...b5	88½
30,000	do ...b3	34	100	do ...s5	88⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	30	300	do ...b3	88½
200	Smith & P. G	11⅞	500	Chi. R. I. & P	107¼
100	West. U. Tel ...c	54¾	400	do ...s3	107¼
100	do ...b15	55	200	do ...b3	107⅜
100	do ...c	54⅞	200	Clev. & Tol ...s15	122½
200	Quicksilver	55	200	do	122½
600	Erie Railroad ...s3	90½	300	Chi. & N. W	44
800	do ...s3	90⅞	600	do	44⅛
1100	do ...s3	90⅝	200	do ...s5	44
200	do ...c	91¾	500	do ...b3	44
200	do	91½	100	do ...s10	43⅞
200	N. Y. Central ...b3	115⅛	200	do ...s3	43⅞
300	do	115⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. P ...c	73⅜
500	do	115¼	200	do ...s3	73⅝
900	Reading R	116⅜	100	do ...c	73⅝
400	do ...b3	116½	100	P., F.W.&C.x-d.b15	108⅝
200	do ...b30	116½	400	do	108⅜
200	do ...s3	116¼	100	do ...b30	108½
200	Clev. & Pitts ...s3	89½	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	44½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C. ...s3	32⅞	100	Hud. R. R	122⅛
40,000	do	32⅞	600	Reading R	115½
10,000	do ...b10	33	500	do ...b3	115⅝
100	Cum. Coal. P ...b3	54½	200	do ...s10	115¼
200	Spruce Hill C ...b10	4½	1600	do	115½
200	Quicksilver	54⅛	200	do	115¼
100	do ...s3	54⅝	400	do	115
100	do	55⅛	700	M. S. & N. I. R	87⅝
200	do ...b3	54½	100	do ...s15	87½
300	do	54	500	do ...s3	87⅝
100	do ...b5	54¼	400	do	87⅝
100	do ...c	54⅛	100	do ...b10	87⅝
20	do ...s10	54	400	do ...b3	87⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co ...s10	12½	100	do ...s10	87⅝
100	Mar. Pref ...b3	29⅞	200	Clev. & P. R	89
200	do	29⅞	500	do	88⅝
100	do ...s15	29⅛	200	do ...s15	88⅜
100	do ...b3	29⅝	100	do ...b3	88⅜
300	do ...s3	29⅜	600	Cleve. & Tol	122¼
100	do ...b10	29⅞	1000	do ...s60	122
300	West. U. Tel	54¾	400	do	122⅛
400	do	54⅝	400	Chi., R. I. & P	106¼
200	do ...b30	54½	100	do ...b3	106⅛
800	do ...b3	54⅝	300	do ...b3	106⅛
100	do ...s15	54⅝	300	do ...b3	106⅛
200	N. Y. Cen	112⅝	100	do ...b10	106⅛
100	do	112⅝	2100	Chic. & N. W	43
100	do	112⅝	400	do ...b3	43
200	[illegible]	113	1000	Chi. & N. W. P	73
100	do	111⅞	100	do ...s3	72⅞
100	[illegible]	112	200	do ...b3	73⅛
200	do ...b3	[illegible]	600	do ...b3	73
3100	Erie R. ...c	[illegible]	500	P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	108
1000	do	[illegible]	100	do ...s3	107⅞

Saturday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The price of Gold ranged to-day at 149⅝@149¾ ⅌ cent. The rate for its use until Monday was ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. It was rather expected on Friday night that the price would have gone above 150 ⅌ cent., but the *shorts* as a rule paid the continuation of ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. in place of buying in at the going prices. The Custom-house demand of the day was $524,000, and for the week $2,253,000; the Specie export of the week, chiefly of Silver bars by the last California steamer, amounts to $270,000. Money was easier than on Friday, and some of the leading Stock firms were supplied at 4 ⅌ cent. per annum, others paying 5 ⅌ cent. on Railway collateral.

The Funds were higher on the 5-20s of 1865, May and November interest. The coupons sold at 110½, and for the registered 105½@106 ⅌ cent. was bid, ex November interest. The old 5-20s of 1862, steady at 112⅜; the new of 1865, July and January interest, rose to 108⅛@108¼ ⅌ cent. The 7.30 ⅌ cents firm at 106⅜@106½ ⅌ cent.

The Railway speculation was very feverish after the reaction of Friday night. The business was large at the morning Boards. No afternoon sessions were held, but in the Long Room, and later in the day on the Street, the dealings continued with considerable spirit, the prevalent temper being bearish on New-York Central, Erie, Reading and most of the Western Roads. The sellers of Erie were more anxious to make their contracts a few days ahead at lower figures than to sell for cash or Monday's delivery. New-York Central continued weak to the close, but for Reading, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Northwest and Pittsburgh, the demand was good at the decline of the forenoon. At 4 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99⅛	Northwest	43¾	42¾
U. S. 5-20s	112⅝	112½	N. West Pref	73½	72¾
U. S. 7.30s	106⅜	106¼	Rock Island	107½	106¼
N. Y. Central	114¾	112⅝	Fort Wayne	108¼	107¾
Erie	90⅝	91½	Cumb'land Coal	53½	54¼
Hudson	122	122¾	Quicksilver	55	54½
Reading	118	115¼	W. U. Telegraph	54¾	54⅝
Mich. Southern	88½	87¾	Mariposa Pref	30	28½
Illinois Central	127	127¼	Ohio Certificates	33¾	32⅞
Pittsburgh	89½	88⅞	American Gold	149¾	149⅝
Tennessee 6s	72¾	72¼	Bills on London	107⅝	107½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	121	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116	Hanover	110½
Mechanics'	116	Irving	106
Union	121	Citizens'	130
America	138	Market	112
City	190	Shoe and Leather	112
Phœnix	105	Corn Exchange	115
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	St. Nicholas	106
Seventh Ward	108	Marine	140
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	119	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	114½
Ocean	105	Fourth National	107⅜
Chatham	135	Ninth National	115¼
Bank of the Republic	116	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	110	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort	101¼
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W & Ch. 3d M	89¼
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	96
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	101	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	92
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	94½	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M	63
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96½	Chic. & Alton. S. F	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	78	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	87
Chi. & N. W. In't B	89	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88	McGregor West. 1st M	63
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv	83	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M	99	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	100

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,334,149 10; including for Customs, $584,000; Coin Notes, $434,000. Payments, $772,138 88. Balance, $90,288,601 41.

LAW REPORTS.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the past week:

G. L. Bangor, A. M. Angevine, Jonas Sparks, Underhill Washborn, Daniel Holt, James R. Church, William M. Allen, John D. Keating, Julia A. Moffatt, Julia Swartz, Samuel B. Abbe, William Gahan, Patrick Murphy, Frank Roeders, Adam Ehrgott, Marie Ann Bermond, Sarah Hartland.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Have been granted on the following estates: Mary Bliven, Ida A. Mackenzie, Samuel C. Rusher, Ellen Barry, Jane Fay, Gustave Hermann, Jeannette [illegible], Ellen McLoughlin, William S. Clay, Margaret Donovan, Mary A. Dougherty, Thomas Tate, George A. Clement, Sarah McCarthy, Rosanna Bergen, William Berdon, John McKenzie, Joseph Piggott.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP

Have been granted to—
Louise Mander, guardian of Louisa Mander.
John G. Cary, guardian of Owen O'Connell.
John G. Cary, guardian of Mary J. O'Connell.
Annie Brewster, guardian of Annie Brewster.
Bridget McCormick, guardian of Katie A. McCormick.

Important to Landlords and Tenants.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Stemmler.

Adolf Joseph vs. Charles Koster.—The defendant rented to the plaintiff a store and vault for one year at $33 per month, and subsequently evicted the plaintiff from it, and refused to permit him to use it. The plaintiff and his witnesses testified that the vault was let to him, and that he used it solely for the purpose of keeping lager-beer cool; that after the eviction he had to keep his lager-beer in his saloon, where it had become warm and unfit for use, and that he lost $100 worth, which amount the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant.

The defendant denied that he rented the vault, but averred that he gave the plaintiff permission to use it, if he could make any agreement with the occupants of the basement. After the case was summed up, the Judge rendered judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

Alex. H. Reavey for plaintiff; A. J. Delany and Mr. Halberstadt for defendant.

A Batch of Petty Criminals—Stealing Clothing and Breaking Heads.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

There were forty cases on the calendar yesterday for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Twenty of these were for petty larceny, fifteen for assault and battery, three for keeping disorderly houses, one for carrying burglars' tools, and one for cruelty to animals. Two-thirds of the larceny cases were for stealing clothing, the cold weather of the past few days admonishing the thinly-clad pilferers, among whom are many women, that their supply of Winter clothing needs replenishing. As a rule, the cases in the Special Sessions are about equally divided between assaults and larcenies, and the parties implicated are of the lower class—most of them the most degraded of our foreign population. These cases present but few features of general interest, varying but little in their details. Of the assaults, most of them result from family quarrels in tenement houses, where the women and children come in contact with each other, and usually contrive to draw their husbands or fathers into their disputes. Such other complaints as are heard in this Court usually have their origin among the same class of people. Curious persons may spend a profitable morning listening to these trials, and gain some insight into the daily life of our poor population.

A BURGLARIOUS SAILOR.

Charles E. Davis, who says he is a sailor, was charged with having in his possession certain tools belonging to the burglarious fraternity. Officer Buckley testified to seeing the prisoner in Water-street at night under suspicious circumstances. While questioning him, the officer saw him endeavoring to conceal something in his sleeve, which, on examination, proved to be a picklock. The prisoner said he had got it to open his valise with. Four others were found in his possession. These are simply pieces of heavy wire, bent into peculiar shapes, and are intended to be inserted in keyholes for the purpose of turning the bolt of a lock. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A FLAW IN THE COMPLAINT.

George B. Carey, a young man who has been employed in one of the bonded warehouses, was arraigned charged with stealing four boxes of cigars from the warehouse. He was arrested at night with the cigars in his possession, by a policeman who thought him a suspicious character, and the goods were identified as having been taken from the warehouse. The complaint set forth that the cigars were stolen from an individual, when it should have said they were taken from the possession of Uncle Samuel's agents. This was a fatal error, and the prisoner was acquitted. Justice Kelly, however, sent the prisoner and the witnesses immediately to the Police Court to have another complaint drawn up, and the accused will be again tried for the offence.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Ellen Campbell was charged by Kate McCarty with keeping a disorderly house at No. 97 Crosby-street. The complainant, an acknowledged prostitute, lived in the house with twelve or fourteen other girls, but having recently had a quarrel with the landlady, brazenly proclaimed her own shame in order to gratify the spirit of revenge she cherished toward the prisoner. Two equally shameless girls, friends of the complainant, corroborated her statement as to the character of the house and themselves. The neighbors and two policemen testified that although a house of prostitution, it was not a disorderly one, and that the prisoner had in this respect much improved upon the manner in which it was formerly kept. The fact that it was used for the purposes specified makes the place disorderly within the meaning of the law, and the Court found the prisoner guilty remanding her for sentence. Mrs. Campbell having been under bail since the complaint was made was very much surprised to learn that "remanding" meant locking her up, and when the officer pointed the way to the cells she vehemently protested against following the path indicated. She, and her counsel also, offered "the best real estate bail" to secure her release, but the magistrate was inexorable, and the woman will be found in cell No. 20,001 until Tuesday next, when her sentence will be pronounced.

Louisa Turner, a woman dressed in the deepest mourning, and who tried hard to faint when summoned to the bar, was charged with keeping a similar place in Fourth-street, to the great annoyance of respectable neighbors. As she had promised to move from that street entirely, the complainants did not wish to prosecute, and the swooning prisoner was escorted to the open air and restored to liberty.

Mrs. Jane Wilmore was called to answer a similar charge, but the case was removed to the General Sessions, the Assistant District-Attorney promising that it should be properly and speedily prosecuted there.

A PILFERING SERVANT GIRL.

Lydia Wisley, when called upon to plead to a charge of larceny, burst into tears and continued sobbing hysterically until her trial was concluded. Mrs. Meninger testified that the prisoner was employed by her for a few days, and that during that time she stole several articles of clothing, a breastpin and $5 in money belonging to the complainant, the property being found in the prisoner's possession. The complainant had known the accused a long time, and never knew her to do anything wrong before, but inasmuch as she was at that moment wearing shoes, stockings, a chemise and other things belonging to the complainant, she thought she ought to be punished. The Court found the prisoner guilty, but believing this to be the first offence, and as she appeared penitent, remanded her until Tuesday, intimating that her punishment would be light. The matron of the prison stripped the erring girl of the stolen apparel and restored it to its rightful owner.

ROBBED HIS BROTHER.

Patrick Cuddy preferred a complaint against his younger brother, charging him with having stolen a silver watch. The boy admitted his guilt, and told where he had pawned the watch. The complainant expressed great sorrow at being obliged to prosecute his own brother, but said that he was such a bad boy and had stolen so many articles, he thought it would benefit him to send him to the Island. The Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for four months.

PAWNING ANOTHER'S CLOTHING.

Catharine McGlynn was charged with having stolen certain articles of female wearing apparel from Elizabeth White. The complainant testified that through charitable motives she gave the prisoner a night's lodging, and on the following day engaged her to do some washing. Then the prisoner wanted to borrow fifty cents, and as the complainant did not have the money, she gave the prisoner some petticoats to pawn for that sum. This the prisoner did, but took also complainant's shawl and left that and the petticoats with "her uncle." She did not even have the grace to give complainant the pawn-tickets, but disposed of them elsewhere. The Court found her guilty of taking the shawl and remanded her for sentence.

BEATEN WITH A CART-RUNG.

The face of Valentine Steel, a carman, was shockingly bruised and disfigured when he took the witness stand. He said that a few days since he was employed to convey to the new Court-house some iron castings. The foreman sent some men to assist in unloading the castings, and he asked one of them, David Shaw, to carry one of the pieces, but he refused. Some words passed between them, when Shaw seized a cart-rung and struck the complainant a terrible blow in the face, knocking out some of his teeth and cutting and bruising his face severely. The injured man was taken to the hospital, where he remained several days. The Court found the prisoner guilty and remanded him for sentence.

STOLE A MEERSCHAUM.

Herman Hess, a clerk in the employ of Edward Loicq, dealer in tobacco and cigars, was accused of stealing two valuable meerschaum pipes from his employer. Mr. Loicq found the articles in the possession of the accused, and summoned an officer to arrest him. Thereupon the prisoner ran off, pursued by the complainant, who seized him as he was trying to get into a Broadway stage. For this interference with the prisoner's flight Mr. Loicq was knocked down and beaten. The Court found the prisoner guilty and fined him $30.

THREE CLIFFORDS IN THE FIELD.

Christopher McGrail complains of being badly beaten and cut by James and Peter Clifford and Mrs. Clifford. He testifies that he had high words with Peter Clifford, who struck him. The complainant showed fight, when James came to the rescue and held his hands while Peter pounded him, and while Mrs. Clifford smashed him with a stone and slashed him with a knife. James was fined $10 and Peter $20, which sums they paid, accompanied by the assertion that another time they would have the worth of their money. No complaint was made against Mrs. Clifford, who seems to have inflicted the more serious injuries upon the complainant.

AN ACCOMMODATING HUSBAND.

Mrs. Ann Ward was employed as a servant in the oyster-saloon of James Mackim, and although only there two weeks, contrived to carry off a quantity of knives and forks, napkins, spoons, &c. These goods were subsequently found in her room in a tenement-house. When the officer went to arrest Mrs. Ward, her accommodating husband informed him of several other places that his spouse had robbed, and showed where the articles were concealed. Mr. Ward said that his wife was a hardened thief, and was in the habit also of pawning his clothes for money to buy gin with. This playful eccentricity of hers had caused Mr. Ward so much annoyance that he was glad of the opportunity of getting rid of her for a time. The prisoner told a long story of neglect and ill-treatment received by her at the hands of her husband, which told so well in her favor that the Court only sentenced her to one month in the Penitentiary.

CRUELTY TO A CALF.

Isaac Bear, a German butcher boy, was arrested for cruelly using a calf. A policeman testified that the prisoner had the calf tied in a cart with a rope around its neck, and the cart being driven rapidly the calf fell down and was strangling when released by the officer. The boy then drove on again with the calf, and the unfortunate animal was thrown out and injured, the boy leaving the suffering creature where it fell. The officer took care of the animal and arrested the boy. The prisoner, who speaks no English, was fined $10, which his employer came forward and paid.

ABANDONMENT.

Mrs. Eliza Church preferred a charge of abandonment against her husband, Mr. Edward Church. The parties have been married 28 years and have six children, one or two of them being of age. The lady testified that her husband had not given her any support for several months, notwithstanding a magistrate had ordered him to pay $10 a week for her support, the children all being dependent upon her. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, and lengthy arguments from counsel, the Court ordered the prisoner to pay his wife $10 per week. This Mr. Church refused to do, and was carried to prison, vowing that he would never pay a cent toward the support of his family.

A BROKEN PITCHER.

Mary and Elias Gordon were charged with having committed an assault upon Ellen McCormack. From the testimony it appears that the parties occupy the same house, and that the two women are recognized belligerents. A day or two since Mrs. Gordon, having a pitcher in her hand, met her enemy on the neutral ground afforded by the hallway, and with much profanity declared that she was competent to rout her, horse, foot and dragoons. Ellen, who entertained a good opinion of her own forces, prepared for action immediately, putting herself on the defensive. Mary advanced vigorously to the attack, throwing out a strong skirmish line of oaths and bad names. This advance was promptly met by a volley of Billingsgate, the contending forces holding their respective positions with great tenacity. Mary at length deployed her entire force, opening the engagement in earnest by sending a bomb into the enemy's camp, in the shape of a heavy pitcher. The deadly missile exploded on Ellen's head, the thousand fragments flying in all directions. Ellen's forces wavered for a moment, and signs of demoralization began to show themselves in her ranks, but defiantly waving her blood-red battle-flag in the air, she rushed in to close quarters, calling vigorously upon the God of battles to aid her. She threw her whole force against the enemy's right wing, which repelled the assault manfully. Mary, taking advantage of the disorder caused by the failure of this attack, closed with the enemy's centre, and with masterly skill soon strewed the ground with the wounded and maimed of Ellen's forces. Determined to exterminate her enemy entirely, she was about putting the wounded to the sword, when Ellen's Blucher, in the shape of her husband, reached the field of battle. Mary was about to fly before these fresh troops, when her husband brought reinforcements to the field. As the fresh arrivals were of about equal strength, and as the forces which had already been engaged were too much exhausted to renew the contest, Blucher sent out a flag of truce, and an armistice was agreed upon. Negotiations for a permanent peace were then entered upon, but as Ellen claimed to have suffered severely by reason of the recent hostilities, the whole matter was referred to a Court of Special Session. It appearing that the Blucher of Mary had committed some depredations during the hostilities, he was mulcted in the sum of $15, and Ellen retired with flying colors, having by the arbitration secured possession of the remnants of the fractured bomb-pitcher.

EXECUTION IN KENTUCKY.

The Culprit's Dying Speech—Fearful Scene on the Scaffold—The Rope Breaks.

The Cincinnati papers of Saturday last publish the particulars of the hanging of Allan P. Eggleston, *alias* Walter B. Watson, for the murder of Capt. Almon Menter. The *Commercial* says:

The order from Gov. Bramlette postponing his death, and the final sentence, having been read to him, he was asked if he had anything to say. The expected speech was coming. The huge masses of people, most of whom could hear nearly all that was said, for they were very still and there were no foreign noises, leaned forward simultaneously and placed themselves in a listening position. There was perfect silence then, as Watson slowly arose, supported on either side, and commenced his remarks.

THE DYING SPEECH.

"I don't know, gentlemen, as I have much that I want to say to you. I shall give no history of my life, more than to say that I was raised without Christian parents, and that when I was quite young I ran away from home and went in bad company. I was lured into evil habits until I have been brought to ruin. I will state one or two things that have been in the papers that are not true. It has been published that I was in the rebel army. This was not so. I have never been in the army on either side to take an active part. It has been published that I was at Mr. Menter's house the night before he was killed. I was not at Mr. Menter's house till the night that he was killed. It has been published that I was there the night before and examined the premises. I only want to state these things that the truth may be known. A great many have asked me if I was going to publish the history of my life. I think it would exert a bad influence to do so. It has had a bad influence upon my life to read the lives of criminals, as they are written for sensation, and I feel that it would have a bad influence upon many young men to read the whole of my life. I have requested Rev. Mr. Spillman not to publish what I have given to him. Many young men would like to read my criminal history. I have given Mr. Spillman all of it, and told him to use it all for moral influence, for I hope it may do some good in that way. I have written no history to be published by my friends. I feel that most of them came here through idle curiosity. I feel that they don't realize that they have got to die themselves, and that many die on the gallows like me—just as I am about to die. I am very, very sorry to see so many here to look at this, and to see so many women and children here to-day. I didn't go to that house to kill Captain Menter. I have always tried to avoid shedding blood. I bless God that he has opened my heart and filled it with Christian feelings. I have no fear of death. All that terror of death I have got over. I feel to-day that if all of us loved God we would not be here. I wish that if any body has hard feelings against me they will forgive me. I have no hard feelings against any body. I want to return my thanks, sincerely, to the officers of the jail, and to the jailor, for I feel that they have treated me very kindly indeed. They have let my friends come to see me, and they have given me every opportunity to talk and think about religious matters. But for these I might not have been brought to a hope for the future. I have been a great sinner, but if God pardons me it is all well.

I want to give my thanks for the religious influences I have had. I feel that God has pardoned my sins, and that I am now as good in the sight of God as all others whose sins have been pardoned—as good as the saints that have gone before me. And now I want to say to all of you to do all that you can to influence your fellow-men for good. I feel thankful for religious influences. What would we do without religious influences? But for that I might have died in my sins. I hope you will all think of it. We cannot call our lives our own one moment. God has planted His spirit in our bodies, and we ought to consider our lives His. I hope you will think of me, my friends, and of what I am telling you, when you go from this place. I hope God will receive me. My trust has been in Him. I will state that my history is not for publication, for the reason that it has a bad influence. Reporters will embellish it to make it more presentable for sale. I wanted to open my heart, and to whom should I have opened it but to a man of God? I have confessed my sins to my God, and I trust in Him, and my request is that it may not be published to the world, but that Mr. Spillman shall use it for good influence. And now, I want to say to all these people, to respect their parents. When we throw all parental authority aside, we commence a course of sin. It is terrible to be disobedient to parents. Sabbath-breaking, and lying, too, are awful things, and God will punish them.

There are many here that have children. I want to state to them that it is their great duty to God and their children to guard them well in their youth, and give them good influences to surround them; to take their children into their confidence more; to make home inviting and happy to children, and talk to them more. My father was a church member, and so was my mother, but they never gave me any advice. They went to their church every Sunday, but they left their religion at the church. They never explained to us the doctrines of the Bible. All parents should see that their children have a love for God, and they should let them know what the Bible is. A great many children are running around in the streets, and they put them in the jails, and that only makes them worse. We should make home happy and a blessing for them. It is a duty that God devolves upon us. I hope that God may pardon all our sins, and that he may receive my soul.

There was perfect silence again as Watson resumed his seat, and Rev. Mr. Spillman prayed with him, in a loud voice, for about ten minutes, and then Watson himself addressed his God in prayer.

The doomed man's arms had been bound together, and the rope had been around his neck all of this time. His legs were now bound together; he was placed in a standing position on the trap, still supported on either side by strong hands; a white hood was drawn over his head and face. He muttered words of prayer and supplication to God. He said "God bless you" to those around him. The rope was fixed to the hook above, the lever was pulled out, and a scene of horror ensued! The trap was sprung readily; the body fell through with great force; the knot slipped, and, with a fall of eight feet, the wretched man's body struck the ground, his head bumping against the wood work on the ground—all with a thud that could be heard a hundred feet off. A thrill of horror electrified the 15,000 sight-seers. A dull murmur of fright and disgust went the length and breadth of the vast crowd, and they moved forward slightly, with a motion like that of an immense wave, to see what was to follow. It was at five minutes after two that the horrible event occurred. The officers quickly raised the man, all stunned and bleeding, from his terribly lacerated neck as he was, carried him up the steps to the death-hole again, and gave him some water.

Without a word of complaint or an expression of pain, with the old look of meekness and resignation lighting up his features, and saying simply, "*Gentlemen, don't let that occur again,*" he submitted again to the preparation for his execution.

Weaker than ever, he was placed on the trap again; again he was supported on either side; again the knot (a secure one this time) was put in place; again the rope was fastened to the hook, and again the lever was pulled. The body fell, with a shock that made rope and frame-work creak, a distance of six feet, and was as pensile as a pendulum. This was at precisely ten minutes after one. The muscular struggles were very slight, and lasted only three minutes. The body was allowed to hang fully half an hour before it was cut down for burial.

The Cincinnati *Union* publishes the following card from the culprit:

NEWPORT, Ky., Sept. 1.

Editor of Cincinnati Daily Times:

SIR: On looking over the *Commercial* of the 31st inst., I see an article purporting to be a conversation had with me on the 30th. A part of this article is true, and a part false. My sole object in writing this is, that the truth may be known and maintained on all occasions, whether for or against me. I will simply correct the statements of the reporter, to wit: The reporter says Mr. Helm gave me the dispatch from Frankfort, and I read it, &c. This is not so. I have this morning for the first time read the communication. I am five feet ten and a quarter, not six feet one inch. I was born in Washington County, not Troy. I went to Buffalo and became a soldier, not a sailor on the lakes. In May, 1847, I enlisted in the army, not 40. I returned from Mexico by New-Orleans, thence up the river to Cincinnati direct, not through Texas, &c. I was not in the South when the war broke out, neither was I in the rebel army, or within their lines during the war. I have never told any one that I was in the State of Missouri from 1855 until 1863, and was not out of the State during that time, or in either army, or connected with any guerrilla party. In April, 1865, I enlisted in the United States Army at Peoria, Ill., but ran away from the company on the way East. I have not followed bounty jumping, as you say, having deserted but once. I did not fit out a trading or flat boat with goods, in company with two "pals," at Alleghany, and come down the Ohio by Cincinnati, and on to Vicksburgh. But I did tell him that I went down in a boat, but I started from the town of Bellair, Ohio, with it, in August, 1865, not Fall, and was alone until I got to Rising Sun, Ind. I went only to Hickman, Ky. The reporter says "I came to Cincinnati on the 5th of June, and went over to Newport to spot a job, and noticed one of Capt. Menter's family place the key of the door under the mat, &c. On the following night he went to the house, took the key and entered." This is untrue, from beginning to the end. Mr. Mead, proprietor of the Western House, in Cincinnati, opposite the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Depot, went with me to Mike Lipman's circus, and we were together from dark until 12 o'clock at night. On the 4th of June Mr. Menter's house was entered by the kitchen, and on the night of the 5th June, Sheriff Schwartz was present at the interview between us, and he, as well as the reporter, knows that I had no such talk as the above about Mr. Menter's house. Please insert this correction, and oblige one whose only desire is truth.

ALLEN P. EGGLESTON, *alias* WATSON.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Ten Thousand Dollars Damages Awarded for a Horrible Outrage.

From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 28.

The Case of Clara Vernor *vs.* James Bruce, charged with rape, was brought to a conclusion in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday.

In addition to the testimony given in yesterday's issue of the *Free Press*, the plaintiff testified that the portion of the village through which defendant dragged and forced her along was not very thickly settled. She saw some lights in the houses; the houses were not very near the walk, but stood back somewhat from the street; she only passed two persons on the way to the unoccupied house; the house where he took her was a single house and stood low down on the street, and was fenced in; she didn't observe any other house near by or opposite; after arriving at the house defendant struck her before accomplishing his purpose so that she carried the marks some days on her face; she offered him money to release her but he refused, and replied, what did he want with money? One of the constables of Amherstburgh first told her who Bruce was. After the occurrence the next morning, plaintiff went home by the boat, and her father met her at the boat and she walked home with him. On nearing home she burst into tears, and on her father remarking to her she needn't cry now she had got home all right, she replied no, all was not right, and at once related to him what had occurred. Then, on seeing her mother, she again gave way to her feelings and told her mother the story of her wrongs. On questioning her as to who the perpetrator of the crime was, she could not tell, but gave as accurate a description as she could of the person. The day following, her father, mother and plaintiff went to Amherstburgh and consulted with the Mayor about detecting the offender. From her description of the person her advisers said that it must be Bruce, and a warrant was at once issued and put into the hands of an officer for service, but the defendant fled the country. While this warrant was out the occurrence transpired, related yesterday, of the identification by photographs. Defendant's mother and sister went to plaintiff's father's house with four photographs, to see if plaintiff could select the guilty party from them, and she at once selected the photograph of defendant as the party who had outraged her. There were some discrepancies in the details of this occurrence by the different witnesses, but from them all it appeared clearly that she recognized the person without assistance, and selected defendant as the person although he was an entire stranger to her, as were also his mother and sister. Subsequently it was ascertained that Bruce was in this city, and sometime in December Mr. and Mrs. Vernor accompanied Bruce's mother here to see him at his boarding-place, to test whether Miss Vernor could identify him as the guilty person. At that time they met him in the street, but she, not noticing him particularly, did not identify him then, but after the writ in this case was served, she went with her attorney to meet him at the Sheriff's office, to see if she would recognize him, and on the way there unexpectedly met him in the street and identified him at once, without assistance of any kind.

Isabella Lennat testified that she was one of the persons whom the parties met as Bruce was dragging her along the street to the unoccupied dwelling, and corroborated the evidence of plaintiff and identified Bruce as the person. She fixed the date and the time satisfactorily. Indeed, the whole evidence of identity was substantially corroborated by several circumstances. It appeared, further, that Bruce was a butcher and drover, and away from home a good deal, and that soon after this occurrence he left Amherstburgh, ostensibly to purchase cattle, and has never lived there since. He was afterward, some time in October last, arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Curtis of Monguagon, in this county, on a charge of rape, on complaint of Dixon, on the supposition that the offence was committed on board the *Pearl*. The arrest was made by Officer Milliman, who tracked Bruce from Grosse Isle to Elbe Isle, and from there to a fish shanty on the small, almost uninhabited island called Sugar Island, in the river. On the way to the Justice's office, the officer informed the prisoner what the nature of the charge was, and immediately on being brought before the Justice, he stated that the offence was committed in Canada, and claimed that he had taken counsel on the question and that he could not be tried for it on this side the river, and that another was implicated equally with him in the difficulty. He was next arrested on the writ in this case.

The defence consisted mainly of some testimony tending to dispute some of the statements of the plaintiff, as to what had occurred on the boat on her landing at Sandwich and at Amherstburg, and an attempt by the evidence of defendant's sister and mother to prove an *alibi*, which was unsuccessful. It was evident that a diabolical outrage had been perpetrated on this poor defenceless girl, and the circumstances and testimony taken together, fixed the guilt most undeniably on Bruce. He was not in court during the trial, and it transpired that he had left the city only a few days before the day of trial, and his whereabouts now is unknown. The sympathy of the bystanders was evidently on the side of the girl, and on the coming in of the jury, the spectators came forward in a mass to the bar and awaited with breathless anxiety the announcement of the verdict.

Its rendition declaring Bruce guilty, and fixing the damages at $10,000, was received with manifest demonstrations of approval and satisfaction. The declaration claimed damages only to the amount of $10,000, and hence the verdict was all that the Jury could give in the case. The question was almost entirely one of fact, and none but familiar rules of law were involved. The charge was simply what the charge in such a case must have been, and the Jury were not gone from the court-room more than ten minutes.

Daring Robbery in Toronto—$5,200 Stolen.

From the Toronto Leader, Sept. 29.

Yesterday morning a robbery to a large amount took place at the establishment of Mr. W. R. Brown, money broker, King-street. About 5:30 o'clock a number of persons were at the counter changing money, some five or six of whom were on the eastern side. The clerks were for a few minutes on the other side attending to other customers, and shortly afterward (the persons on the eastern side having meantime left the shop) a package, which had been lying on the counter behind the iron railing near the door, was missed. This was a package of money and checks which had been put up the previous evening for deposit in the City Bank next morning. It contained nearly $3,400 in Canadian bills, (about $2,000 of which was in $10 bills of the Commercial Bank,) and over $1,800 in checks—in all over $5,200. The person who took the package must have partially raised himself on to the counter, leaned over and extended his hand around the railing, which runs before and completely across the counter. The persons on that side are described as looking like Americans, and had come in ostensibly to change greenbacks. The police authorities were immediately informed of the matter, but up to a late hour last night had not been able to find the guilty party.

The following is a list of the stolen checks:

Check of Mr. Staunton, on the Bank of Montreal, for $60.
Rice, Lewis & Son, on Bank of Montreal, for $78 14.
F. & E. Gunther, on Bank of Montreal for $184 40.
W. Hall & Son, on Ontario Bank, for $200.
Patton, Osler & Dillon, on Ontario Bank, for $39 15.
Patterson Brothers, on Ontario Bank, $20.
W. Bilton, on Ontario Bank, for $393 39.
A. Shack, on Royal Canadian Bank, for $570.
Moore & Co., on Bank of Toronto, for $100.
R. C. Hamilton, on the Quebec Bank, for $200.

The bank notes were one, two, four, five and ten dollar bills.

The Bond Robbery in Hartford.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 4.

Developments are being made in regard to the missing bonds belonging to Mr. Loyal Wilcox, of this city, which, when followed up by the detectives who have the business in hand, will bring the guilty party to light and establish the fact in regard to where the bonds were on deposit at the time they were taken. It is now some time since they were missing, probably about six months; but several of the bonds have been traced to Washington from where they were sold, and back again to Philadelphia and New-York, and further developments will soon be made. Mr. Wilcox has offered $3,000 for the recovery of the property, or a proportionable amount for any part thereof. Suspicions have been already awakened in regard to the guilty party, and it is reported that some of the bonds have been sold in this market. The following are the missing bonds:

Ten 5-20 United States coupon bonds of November issue, 1865, ($1,000 each,) numbered respectively 4189, 4196, 4191, 4192, 4193, 4194, 4195, 4136, 4197, 4198.

Three 7 3-10 coupon bonds, 3ds, (of $1,000 each,) dated July 15, 1865—Nos. 59,972, 59,973, 59,977.

Eight 7 3-10 bonds, 3ds, (of $500 each,) same date—Nos. 100,139, 69,680, 69,681, 69,682, 69,683, 69,653, 69,654, 69,655.

Three 7 3-10 bonds, 1sts, (of $500 each, and one of $1,000,) dated Aug. 15, 1864—Nos. 189,654, 180,655, 85 657, 594,843.

Two 7 3-10 coupon bonds, 3ds, (of $1,000 each, and one of $100,) dated June 15, 1865—Nos. 83,901, 83,896, 163,641.

SCANDAL IN CHICAGO.

A Well-Known Mechanic Elopes with a Married Woman—The Deserted Husband Robbed.

From the Chicago Post, Oct. 2.

Considerable excitement was created in certain circles on Monday by the sudden disappearance of a young man well known in this city, and for years past the foreman in one of the most popular printing establishments in the city.

He was missed by his companions, and their anxious inquiries failed to elicit any satisfactory response until yesterday, when it was reported that there was a woman in the case, and that the typo's absence from Chicago was likely to be somewhat protracted. The circumstances of the case, as they come to us, are as follows:

Some three years ago the man in question became acquainted with a certain married lady living on Fourth-avenue. The acquaintance was formed at an evening party, at the house of an ex-Alderman on the west side. The formal introduction was followed by a closer acquaintance, and in course of time an intimacy, suspicious if not criminal in its nature, arose. The lady was young, ardent and beautiful; the printer gay, dashing and interesting. Stolen interviews by daylight and moonlight followed, and in each other's society the guilty pair seemed to forget, the one her vows and the other his character, and their relations soon obtained for them an unenviable notoriety. The reports of the wife's infidelity reached the ears of the hitherto unsuspecting husband. His suspicions once aroused, it was not long ere he received the most crushing ocular proofs that in this instance at least Dame Rumor was truthful. The unworthy destroyer of domestic virtue and happiness was unceremoniously kicked out of doors, and a scene of tears, protestations and prayers followed. In the end the wife was forgiven, and again received to the home she had so dishonored.

For a time that home was again happy. But by some accident the parties again met, kind words were exchanged, the smothered flame of the old passion revived, and the erring woman plunged still deeper into the abyss of shame.

Thus matters went on for several months, a clandestine correspondence being continually kept up and the closest intimacy maintained. On Saturday last the parties met in the Post-office, whether by accident or previous appointment is not known, and a long and earnest consultation followed. They finally separated at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, the lady returning home and her companion to his boarding-house, where preparations for his departure were immediately commenced, and last Sunday evening the train for Cincinnati bore him away.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the lady made a pretence of visiting a relative on the West side, and left her house at about o'clock in the morning. Night came, and the husband waited long and anxiously for her return. Hour after hour passed, and the now somewhat suspicious husband hurried to the residence of the friend whose house she had pretended to visit.

He learned that she had not been there, and his imagination, quickened by the remembrance of the scene a few months before, at once sprang to the conclusion that she had fled with her paramour.

It is currently reported that the runaways left the city on separate trains, joined each other at Michigan City, and left there on Monday morning for Cincinnati.

The lady, as we said before, is young and handsome, fond of society, and has, until this unpleasant affair, borne an excellent reputation among her acquaintances. Her husband is engaged in the retail lumber trade, and is worth not less than $30,000. He had surrounded his home with every comfort requisite to the enjoyment of life, which, by this rash act, is left desolate. Not only is he deserted and disgraced, but it has been ascertained that she took nearly $800 in cash from the drawer, besides contracting debts for which he is liable, to the amount of $300 more, mostly for the runaway outfit.

Officers were sent in pursuit yesterday with orders to recover the money, if possible, but on no account to bring her back.

Her supposed paramour has heretofore borne a most excellent character for honesty, his fondness for the gentler sex being his chief fault.

Atrocious Murder in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana.—The Marksville *Villager*, of Sept. 15, says: "One of the most fiendish murders that it has ever been our lot to record occurred in Pointe Maigre, in this parish, a few days since, in which a young woman, who had not been married two months, was brutally murdered by her husband, Julien Dupont. From information received, it appears that Mrs. Dupont handed a cup of coffee to her husband from which his mother had just drank, and Dupont remarked to his wife that if ever such a thing happened again she would see. She then went in the house and took some work and began to sew and cry. Dupont came up to her and began to strike and kick her in a most brutal manner. She soon fell from her chair and he continued kicking her in a frightful way, breaking several of her ribs, from which injury she died almost instantly before medical assistance could be procured. Mrs. Dupont belongs to one of the first Creole families in the parish, and it is to be hoped that the murderer will be arrested and turned over to the laws of the State which he has so foully outraged. As yet he has eluded the vigilance of the officers.

Since the above was written we learn, and are happy to state, that the fiend was arrested and safely lodged in jail."

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers—Office No. 93 Liberty-st.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1866, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the private stables No. 96 West 18th-st., adjourned and positive sale of a private stable of fast trotting horses and a Clarence coupe, consisting of the following horses:

TORONTO CHIEF—The well known trotting stallion.
LADY CLIFTON—This famous mare can trot in 2:30.
BONNY KATE—Mate to Clifton in double harness; can trot in 2:30 together, making one of the fastest teams in the City.
TORONTO CHIEF, JR.—Chestnut stallion five years old; stylish; can trot better than 2:50.
LADY BELL, brown mare, by Eureka, 5 years old, very fast.
BLONDE, the famous young gray mare, by Hoagland's Messenger, one of the fastest mares in the world.
ONE PAIR BLACK HORSES, 6 and 7 years old; can trot very fast, making a very handsome carriage team, being unsurpassed for style and action.

The above-mentioned horses will be POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT RESERVE, and can be seen on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, (the day preceding sale,) at the stables, No. 96 West 18th-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

Richard Walters, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—13 HORSES.—SUPREME COURT.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, one of the Justices of this Court, I will expose for sale at public auction, (Richard Walters auctioneer,) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866, at McQuade & Co.'s stables, southeast corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.: THIRTEEN HORSES, attached as the property of the National Express and Transportation Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1866.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
D. Gillespie, Deputy-Sheriff.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, OCT. 8, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. — Lefferts-st., first house west of Classon-av., East Brooklyn:

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Walnut parlor and chamber suites, oak buffets, extension and side tables, ladies' secretoire, hair mattresses, carpets, silver-plated ware, China, glass and kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., N PINE-ST

DRY GOODS.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.
Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.
Decorating done by the best workmen.

[illegible]
RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES
AND
TRIMMINGS.
French Passmenterie and Ornaments, of my own selection and importation, received twice every month.
NO. 277 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

FREDERICK LOESER.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
English, French, German and Balbriggan
HOSIERY,
At popular prices.
COUVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
NO. 277 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
Ladies will find the largest and cheapest assortment of
SILKS
in the City,
consisting of STRIPE,
PLAID,
CHECK,
FIGURED,
PLAIN,
CORDED,
OTTOMAN
AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
in all the choicest shades for EVENING and PROMENADE.
We have just received a new case of our popular
BLACK SILKS,
which we shall continue to sell at $3.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

BLANKETS. COMFORTABLES.
BLANKETS by the CASE.
BLANKETS by the PAIR.
BLANKETS in all SIZES, QUALITY and KINDS.
Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.
QUILTS,
in MARSEILLES,
ALHAMBRA,
MANCHESTER and
ALLENDALE.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS and SHEETING.
COTTON, LINEN and BLUE CHECK PILLOW-CASES.
Also, MATERIAL BY THE YARD.
TOWELS.
HUCK, DIAPER, BATH and FANCY TOWELS.
DIAPER and HUCK TOWELING by the YARD.
FANCY GERMAN COVERLIDS.
MATTRESSES
in BEST HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, MOSS and SEA GRASS.
IRON FURNITURE:
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, WASHSTANDS.
STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
Marble Top Saloon Tables.
Particular attention given to the manufacturing of IRON BEDSTEADS for private use and public institutions.
FEATHERS BY THE BAG.
Government Goods.
HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, SPREADS, &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

LADIES,
SMILLIE & CO.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
BLACK GORED SATIN QUILTED BALMORAL SKIRT,
$25, worth $50.
Warranted all pure satin.
SMILLIE & Co.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &C.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $3 00
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00. FORMER PRICE, 4 00
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. FORMER PRICE, 4 50
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3. FORMER PRICE, 5 00
EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in Blankets has been very great.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 28c. FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.
FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinos from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE.
We shall offer the coming week GREATER BARGAINS than ever; although domestic goods of all styles have ADVANCED AT LEAST 20 PER CENT., WE WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT THE SAME LOW FIGURES.
BEST DELAINES,
ALL NEW PATTERNS, 25c.
MERRIMACK,
SPRAGUE,
PACIFIC
AND
AMOSKEAG
PRINTS, 1s. 6d.
Good yard-wide MUSLIN, 16c., 18c., 20c., 23c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 37c.
OTHER HOUSES CHARGE 42c.
In
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS WE ARE OFFERING DECIDED BARGAINS.
with many other popular styles of goods much BELOW JOBBERS' PRICES.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.,
No. 181 8th-av.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
will open on
TUESDAY, THE 9TH INST.,
an elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS, selected by Mr. HEARN, Jr., from the first houses in Paris.
An elegant assortment of
WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS
AND
WHITE SILKS FOR WEDDING DRESSES,
of the most magnificent qualities ever imported.
Also,
an elegant assortment of
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
from $90 to $600.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Have now open
the best assortment of
MOURNING GOODS
they have ever offered.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ, MERINOES, POPLINS, BOMBAZINES ALPACAS and RUSSEL CORDS in all qualities.
They will open on Monday, as a
SPECIAL ATTRACTION,
100 pieces POPLIN ALPACAS at 75 cents,
very heavy goods, worth $1 25, and the greatest bargain in BLACK GOODS ever offered.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 8, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION, AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
NEW SILKS FOR DRESSES.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT REPLENISHED.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING, &c.
SILK VELOURS and POPLINS for dresses, double width; all the new shades at $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50; really worth $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have opened a magnificent assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
purchased at the late large auction sale in London, which they offer at prices ranging from $150 each, upward, much
BELOW THEIR FORMER VALUE.
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH.
BASQUINES, CLOAKS, and
PEPLUM CASSAQUES,
Embroidered with Perls,
NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED,
Will be opened MONDAY, Oct. 8.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
100 PARIS-MADE BASQUINES,
SACKS AND CLOAKS
At prices ranging from $20 to $30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OPEN on MONDAY an elegant assortment of
RICH LACES,
Of their own importation,
At lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
J. RUSSELL
has opened his new importation of India Shawls, at No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity.

CARPETS. CARPETS.—NEW STORE JUST opened with all the latest styles of velvets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mats, rugs, window shades, &c. My motto is quick sales, small profits and fair dealing. Call at the new store. D. KELLY, corner of 25th-st. and 6th-av.

STRAW AND FELT FALL GOODS.—A handsome stock of straw and felt goods will be found at R. MEIN'S, No. 11 Leroy-place, second block west of Broadway.

DRY GOODS

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY, in every variety. Curtain Materials, Damasks, Reps, Satin de Laines, Tassels, Bands, Loops, and Fixtures of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Irish Poplins, Paris Reps, Merinos, Wool Plaids, Printed Cashmeres, Delaines, French Poplins, &c., &c., including every novelty in Dress Goods, for Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND JUVENILES' DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' and Childrens' UNDERCLOTHING; Childrens' SUITS, HATS AND CAPS; BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c.,
Ready-made and made to Order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, RUGS, MATS, RODS,
FIXTURES, &c., &c.
ALSO, WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLEN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.
Velvets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c., &c.;
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A large and desirable stock of CLOAKS and SHAWLS, including all the latest PARIS NOVELTIES for Fall.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WE SHALL OPEN AT RETAIL,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, BASQUES,
Circulars, Talmas, Basquines, &c., &c., &c., including a full assortment of our own manufacture and of the latest European novelties.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
will offer for sale on MONDAY, Oct. 8,
all the NEW STYLES of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
consisting of the most DESIRABLE FABRICS for the PRESENT SEASON.
N. B.—Just received, a large assortment of new shades of
IRISH POPLINS.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS.
We will open on Monday, Oct. 8, several invoices of CHOICE STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, comprising the most extensive and elegant assortment ever offered in this market, much below jobbers' prices.
FRENCH MERINO, 8s., 10s., 12s.; worth 10s., 12s. and 14s.
FRENCH REPS IN GREAT VARIETY, CHEAP.
FRENCH POPLINS IN ALL THE NEW HIGH COLORS.
ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,
VELOURS, &c., &c.
Together with many other popular styles far below cost of importation.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.
No. 181 8th av.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW open an elegant assortment of RICH SILKS of their own importation, comprising a full assortment of
BLACK SILKS, of the manufacture of BONNET and other celebrated makers.
PLAIN SILKS in various qualities, of the newest shades.
WHITE SILKS for WEDDING DRESSES, of the most magnificent qualities ever imported.
200 pieces FANCY SILKS,
of the latest designs,
and
an elegant assortment of
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
A full assortment of
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
LUPIN'S EMPRESS CLOTHS and MERINOES,
in
PLAIN COLORS AND BLACK.
PLAID POPLINS, PRINTED FLANNELS, and a great variety of other RICH DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at very low prices.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

SMILLIE & CO.,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
OPENING DAY.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.
THE WELL KNOWN LEADER OF FASHION,
LATE OF NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL ST.
SUMPTUOUS VELVET CLOAKS FROM THE CELEBRATED LOOMS OF LYONS AND GENOA.
FINE FRENCH WOOLEN CLOAKS, JACKETS, SACQUES, BASQUES, AND OPERA PALETOTS, &C.
Modeled in Paris by the most distinguished modistes, expressly for this establishment.
Also copies of every APPROVED PARISIAN DESIGN.
SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th-sts.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS DRESS SILKS.
IN
PLAIN, STRIPED AND FIGURED.
Also,
LOW PRICE SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,
NO. 181 8TH-AV.

GEORGE KEYES'—343 EIGHTH-AV., near 28th-st., will offer on MONDAY, and during the week, plain colored and black silks, Lyons velvets, plain figured and plaid poplins, plain and printed merinoes, Scotch, wool, and gala plaids, empress cloths, reps, ottoman cloths, cashmeres, delaines, alpacas, plain opera and printed flannels, cloths and cassimeres, cloakings and cloaks, Scotch and American wool broche and cashmere shawls, blankets and flannels, French, English, and American calicos and ginghams, white goods and linens of all kinds, Marseilles quilts, toilet-covers, balmoral skirts, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, bleached and unbleached muslins, tickings, Canton flannels, furniture and apron, German checks. Also, carpeting, oil-cloths, window-shades, rugs, mats, embroidered and embossed table and piano covers. All selected expressly for our trade, and will be sold at very low prices.
Notice.—We will move into our new store (now in course of construction) on or about Nov. 15.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—I HAVE JUST RECEIVED 1,000 pieces of Crossley's newest Fall styles to our already immense stock: $30,000 worth of parlor furniture, &c. I claim to have the largest assorted stock in the City. Quick sales and small profits and fair dealing is my motto. H. O. FARRELL,
No. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

MADAME HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT-place, has returned from Europe by steamer Java, and just opened a splendid lot of Opera Bonnets and other novelties.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 281 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INvited for grading the block bounded by Madison and 5th avs. to a line through the centre of the block, three feet above the northerly curb of 60th-st., and thence to the curb grades at each street, and depositing all the surplus material in the adjoining block, between Madison and 4th avs., and regulating the same. The excavation, including both earth and rock, is returned by surveyor as 15,088 cubic yards, though parties must examine and judge for themselves. Proposals to state the gross sum for which the work will be completed.

L. C. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

DENTISTRY.

ANESTHETIC—THE PAINFULLY INJURIous effects of breathing from the same rubber bag in which a thousand different lungs, some reeking with disease, have exhaled their deadly vapors, is obviated by the new and wonderfully improved method adopted by Drs. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, No. 103 West 22d-st., in their new formula for administering laughing gas for the extraction of teeth.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA,
GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander,
now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States passport agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 3, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, 4, 12 M.	Thursday, 4, 3½ P. M.
Friday, 5, 12½ P. M.	Friday, 5, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 6, 3 P. M.	

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. CHAS. J. CHADWICK, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 N. R., foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 7, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR
TO THE
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
including Havana, St. Andrews, Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, St. Juan, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique and Kingston, calling at New-Orleans and Charleston on return.
A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMER
will be chartered for the occasion, to sail about Nov. 1.
The whole trip will occupy about one month, in the most delightful season of the year for the Tropics.
Price of passage for the round trip, including stateroom and first-class table provided with every luxury:

Adults	$250 00
Children under 10, and servants	200 00

Only parties of known respectability will be received, as the affair will be very select.
For passage and further particulars apply to
DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)	at....11:50 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LADY unusually qualified by education, social position and a long residence abroad, desires an engagement as companion or governess in a family; highest testimonials can be furnished. Address Mrs. A. L. G., No. 1,823 Wallace-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A HOME FOR THREE HOURS INSTRUCTION daily, by a competent governess, with references. Address Miss B. HOWARD, Station G.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS IN AN institute; a young lady competent to teach the English branches. Apply for two days at No. 175 West 39th-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New-Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES A situation as visiting governess, to teach English and French. Address Miss D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON RACES.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Oct. 9, 10 and 11.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.—First race, the Underwood Gift, mile heats; second, the St. Ledger, for three-year olds, two and one-quarter miles, 44 entries; third, purse $500, two-mile heats; fourth, selling race, one and a quarter mile.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.—First race, steeple chase; second, purse $200, mile dash; third, trial stakes for two-year olds, one and one-eighth mile, 12 entries; fourth, three-mile dash.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.—First race, hurdle race; second, Sequel stakes, for two-year olds, two-mile dash, 5 entries; third, purse $700, three-mile heats; fourth, Consolation Purse, one mile and a quarter dash.

Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. for the Course at 9:30, 10, 11 and 11:45, returning when the races are over.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE;
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.
Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.
Circulars sent if desired.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 69 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.
Pupils received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Classes now forming in Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Book-keeping, &c. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MORNING INSTRUCTION
For Young Ladies.
MISS E. F. HOLBROOK,
No. 176 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, just graduated from Harvard College, and with experience as an instructor, would like to devote his attention to one or more private pupils. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, Jno. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank; Francis Schroeder, Supt. Astor Library; John Rogers, sculptor, and others. Address 80 East 15th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Home and school for boys under 12; English, French, Spanish, music, military drill, light gymnastics; ponies for riding lessons.
E. HINDS, Principal.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open on No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.
P. A. ANDREU.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

NOVEMBER COUPONS
CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,
BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK NEW 8 P. C. BONDS.
20 YEARS TO RUN.
Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New-York.
Fully secured through payments made and collaterals placed in the hands of
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Trustee.
TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE..........$300,000
These bonds are deemed secure beyond any peradventure, and unequaled as a
RELIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
A limited amount may be had at par only by applying to the
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

WANTED.
Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.
Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HALLIDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
For sale, at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, on Monday morning, October 1, 1866:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$5,101,962 63
Government Securities	1,751, 63 60
Furniture and Fixtures	13,000 00
Taxes Paid	20,322 24
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	2,767,036 31
Cash Items and Exchanges	718,535 69
Due from Banks and Bankers	1,206,864 60
Contingent Expenses	66,301 28
Total	$11,645,476 35
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Profits	315,846 10
Dividends unpaid	2,490 00
Circulation	945,585 00
Deposits	9,381,555 25
Total	$11,645,476 35

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.
H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY will close on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, for a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held the 12th inst., and will reopen on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. ELTING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M.; close at 1 o'clock P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORGANIZED 1853.
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.
NOTICE.—Deposits made on or before
NOV. 1,
will draw interest for three months at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits..........$3,500,000
Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 10th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO. 51 ANN-ST.
PAMPHLET BINDING.
Almanacs, magazines, catalogues, toy-books, pass-books, bank-books, political pamphlets,
ADVERTISING PAMPHLETS, &c.
JOHN MILLS.

DOUGLAS'
Patent Combination Bootjack and Blacking Case for sale, No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

TRY IT, TRY IT, TRY IT—BLACKING for harness; every one who keeps harness should use Sherwood's Patent Waterproof Blacking; it makes old harness look like new, and soft and pliable; keeps it in a new state for a number of years over the average wear of harness.
Sold by all harness makers and saddlery hardware dealers and at wholesale, at
No. 11 East 27th-st., New-York.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT prosecuted in the U. S. Courts and Departments; Pensions, Bounties, Prize-money, &c., promptly collected and paid. W. H. WOODMAN, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and, also, choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUBON'S *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE AND 3½ acres of ground, situate at Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, N. Y., on the road leading from Riverdale to King's Bridge; beautifully laid out, with stable, carriage-house, hennery, and fine natural spring of water, leading into the house; size 30x20 main building, north wing 20 feet square, south wing 20 feet square; 13 rooms, in complete order. Price $13,500; terms easy; sold to close an estate. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

WILL BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock, the 3½-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 313 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; size of house 37.6x50, lot 37.6x98.9. Sale positive to the highest bidder. The property is well worthy the attendance of real estate purchasers.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that handsome house, No. 37 Park-av., corner 36th-st., four stories, 20x50; no expense has been spared to make it worthy of the location, and it will be found to contain all that can be desired, either for comfort or beauty; will be sold either with or without the furniture, which is of the very best description. Can be seen from 9 to 3 o'clock. Commission to agents.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 acres; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house, excellent outbuildings, productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—VALUABLE farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 220 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, twelve miles from Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from station-houses, and all buildings required for a farm of that size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SPRING VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY, ON Morris and Essex Road 65 acres with well built two-story and attic house, barn and stable; situation pleasant and very healthy, will be sold for a moderate price, the owner being desirous of closing the sale before the middle of October. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

A PRACTICAL BUILDER OF TWENTY-FIVE years' experience, having just finished two high-stoop brown-stone houses, will build in New-York or Brooklyn, and deliver complete, any first-class houses for a percentage on actual cost of labor and material. Address A. H., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On a high ridge of land 1½ miles northeast of Central Park; lot 100x200; house, barn and fruit-trees will suit any man; terms low; immediate possession. Apply to J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 128 Broadway, in basement.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 37th-st., near 5th-av.; frescoed throughout; house 25x57; lot 25x98.9. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT sub-cellar house; modern improvements; saloon parlor; large sleeping-rooms; closets throughout; lot 22.6 by 107.6; or to let furnished; early possession. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

$5,000 ACRES LAND NEAR NEWBERN, North Carolina, to exchange for merchandise. Houses, New-York and vicinity, country seats for sale. Furnished houses to let.
SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BELOW 34TH-ST.—FIRST-class four-story high-stoop extra large brown-stone house, with lot and stable if desired.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed throughout, on Murray Hill, a few doors from 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A GOOD FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone front house in 34th-st., near Broadway, for sale, with immediate possession; $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE COLUMBIA COLLEGE leases on 48th-st., near 5th-av.; size of lots 25x½ the block. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Residence as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866,
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, No. 270 West 20th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, at this office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th until the 16th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 45 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Stock Brokerage business, under the name of A. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
A. D. WILLIAMS,
J. P. WILLIAMS.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA........MAX MARETZEK, Director
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
GIORGIO RONCONI.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
The principal parts by
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, STOCKTON AND GIORGIO RONCONI.
THURSDAY, OCT. 11, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
BY SIGNORA CARMEN POCH,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI AND MME. NATALI-TESTA.
FRIDAY, OCT. 12, AT 8 P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL,
and second appearance of
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock,
Debut of
MISS A. M. HAUCK
and
SIGNOR BARAGLI
LA SONNAMBULA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will commence TO-DAY at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.
JUDITH. Director..........J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for three representations in advance. To defeat speculation, a limited number of seats retained for sale in the evening at the theatre. MONDAY EVENING, (Tenth Subscription Night,) Oct. 8, Giacometti's celebrated tragedy, JUDITH. MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of JUDITH. Proscenium boxes, (four seats,) $20; private boxes, (four seats,) $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; FAMILY CIRCLE, 75 cts. RISTORI'S nights in New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. First RISTORI'S MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, ELIZABETH.
In preparation, PHEDRA and MACBETH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
TUESDAY, Oct. 9, third subscription.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Authorized ticket-offices at the Academy; New-York—Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL SUNDAY CONCERT.
SIXTH GRAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1866.
First appearance at these concerts of
Miss ROSA COOKE, Soprano.
Second appearance of the celebrated trombone soloist,
Mr. F. LETSCH.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
THEO. THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRA
Of forty solo performers
In an entire new programme.
Tickets, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Manager.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
The first equestrienne of the age.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts. Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, for a gentleman and wife; rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD FOR ADULTS WITH A PRIVATE family.—About half an hour's ride by boats or cars; convenient for business men; elegant rooms or a suite of rooms; hot and cold water; bath-room, &c; can accommodate four or six; one family preferred; no small children or servants. Address Box No. 5,232 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE family, or where there are few boarders, with the comforts of a home. Address BOARD, Box No. 3,681 Post-office.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife in a private family; terms moderate. Address Box No. 3,213 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON the 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., have a large and small room on the second floor, well furnished, to let on very reasonable terms, with or without board; gas and bath. For particulars inquire at No. 370 Bowery, in the store.

A HOME WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family; a good room, well furnished, and partial board required; he gives as reference the family with whom he has had a home many years. Address SOUTH-STREET, Box No. 3,574 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE board in a private family, Catholic preferred, in Hoboken or Jersey City. Style not requisite; comfort essential. Address, stating terms, location, &c., R., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board with single rooms at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—TO LET, A handsomely-furnished suite of parlors, to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with partial board. Other rooms. Call at No. 112 West 4th-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board, in suites or singly, at No. 14 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

AT NO. 3 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel, handsomely furnished rooms with board.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, three minutes' walk from Brick Church depot, Orange. Address W., Box No. 133 Orange Post-office. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER at Nyack, on the Hudson; $7 a week. Apply to Barclay's Express, No. 2 Harrison-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts., with all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c., consisting of 24 good sized rooms; location unexceptionable, between the Hoffman House and St. James Hotel. Inquire on the premises, in the store, to
J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON 9th-st., near 5th-av., will be rented for two or three years, with the carpets, gas fixtures, mirrors and window cornices. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 22 ROOMS ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly painted and papered, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; possession immediately. Apply at Sherman's Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NEAR MADISON-square, a wide English basement, for one or more years, in consequence of the owner going abroad; most desirably located; to a private family only. Rent $6,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of No. 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; house nearly new with all the modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 2½ and 4 Cliff-street, near John; suitable for a heavy hardware business; equal to about 4,500 superficial feet; will be ready for occupancy on 1st of November. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stable on rear lot, on 47th-st., will be rented till May, to a strictly private family. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO a single room for gentlemen, newly furnished, at No. 19 West 26th-st., near the St. James Hotel. None need apply who do not desire first-class rooms.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-AV., near 39th-st., will be rented only to a strictly private family for two years. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in second and third stories, at reasonable rates, in a private family, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 68 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET—A BUSINESS OYSTER SALOON, and fixtures to sell, on account of sickness; rent $40. Also, four rooms to let in a quiet house to a small family. Rent $20 a month.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, southwest corner of 42d-st. and 7th-av.; $350 per month. Address Box No. 569 New-York Post-office. No brokers need apply.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, on North Shore, Staten Island.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS FOR business, artists, &c., at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply as per bills on door.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN suites or singly, eligibly located; No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH 25 acres, to let on Staten Island; 1½ miles from landing. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR and extension room to let only to first-class parties; also, single rooms. Apply at No. 102 East 19th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY: first and second floors, separately or together; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE WELL-MERITED and BRILLIANT SUCCESS which has attended the performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
produced by permission of Miss LAURA KEENE, induces the announcement of its repetition
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾,
with a cast of distinguished ability.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........Director
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1866,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
ASA TRENCHARD,
His very popular and original character, in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The original comedy, played by an arrangement with Miss Laura Keene.
The director takes pleasure in being able to present this delightful comedy with the following meritorious cast:

Mr. Charles Vandenhoff	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. Stoddart	as	Abel Murcott
Mr. Charles Peters	as	Binney
(His original character.)		
Mr. J. T. Ward	as	Mr. Coyle
Mr. T. Hind	as	Sir Edward Trenchard
Mr. W. Barron	as	Harry Vernon
Mr. C. Burke	as	De Boots
Mr. Gillett	as	Wickem
Mr. Sinclair	as	Buddicomb
Mr. Keaway	as	Rasper
Miss Caroline Carson	as	Florence Trenchard
Miss Kate Newton	as	Mary Meredith
Mrs. Saunders	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss Theresa Wood	as	Georgina
Miss Georgie Telbin	as	Augusta
Miss Alice Harrison	as	Smart
Mrs. Sinclair	as	Skillet
ASA TRENCHARD		Mr. JEFFERSON

With new and pleasing scenery, by Messrs. E. Hayes and D. Strong.
Seats may be secured daily for Mr. Jefferson's nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box office.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON WILL BE INAUGURATED by the renowned artiste,
Miss JEAN M. DAVENPORT,
(Mrs. Gen. Lander,)
who will commence an engagement absolutely limited to
SIX NIGHTS,
in the celebrated tragic play from the French, entitled
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR,
in which she will sustain the character of
ADRIENNE,
supported by
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as Maurice,
(who has been specially engaged,)

Duke D'Aumont	Mr. Leffingwell
(his first appearance at this theatre.)	
Michouet	Mr. W. Davidge
Quinault	Mr. J. Duell
Princess........(first appearance)	Miss Monck
Angelique	Miss E. Johnson
Baroness	Miss Andrews

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. Juignet and C. Drivet..........Directeurs
Opening of the regular season of
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock.
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE,
Comic opera, in three acts, by F. Halevy.
DEBUT OF

M. M. ANTHELME (Tenor)	as	Olivier d'Entragues
M. DE SURMONT (Tenor)	as	Hector de Biron
JEAN VERT (Bass)	as	Capitain Roland
MME. ELVIRA NADDIE (Prima Donna,)	as	Athenais
JEANE LAURENTIS (Dugazon)	as	Berthe

With full orchestra, under the direction of
M. PREDIGAM.
Offices for subscriptions and sale of tickets are now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, Broad-st.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of Eichberg's genuine version of the comic opera,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
which will be repeated every evening
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
OPERATIC MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Admission, 75 cents. Commence at 8 precisely.

IRVING HALL.
Second week in America of
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
Whose admirable Musical, Comic and Characteristic Entertainment has been received nightly with the most flattering demonstrations of delight by large and brilliant audiences.
MONDAY EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, except SATURDAY, when the SECOND MATINEE will be given,
MR. AND MRS. DOUBLEDOT,
a quarrelsome couple, with comic duett, a remarkable double personation, originated by MRS. HOWARD PAUL, and now introduced by her for the first time here.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL AS SIMS REEVES,
the most marvelous personation of the age, in which she will sing Balfe's celebrated ballad, "Come into the garden, Maude," and "My Pretty Jane." Also in her thrilling dramatic songs,
THE SHIP ON FIRE and THE DREAM OF THE REVELER.
MR. HOWARD PAUL as NAPOLEON III., in the HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR. Also, with his extremely droll song, THE TWINS, and the favorite old ballad, WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra. Seats secured at Irving Hall, at the Theatrical Agency, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8 precisely.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
At DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS.
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.
THE STRIKING WATCHES—THE PROLIFIC HAT.
THE ARIEL BELL—THE INDIAN RAPIER.
The most startling illusions ever known. Every Night, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra. Children, half price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHOICE RESERVED seats for sale, for any evening, at No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1, over Brooks' shoe-store, and directly opposite the theatre. Cut this out for reference.
SEATS FOR THE MATINEE.
SEATS ALSO FOR RISTORI.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, OR MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st. and Broadway. Classes for ladies, misses and masters; also day and evening classes for gentlemen. Medical gymnastics to invalids. Circulars at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S NEW AND ELEGANT HALL, with supper and dressing rooms complete, may be engaged for
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS,
by applying at the Academy, 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of recommended ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman; has the best City references, as chambermaid and seamstress or to do up ladies' fine muslin, &c., country or city, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av near 25th-st.

WANTED—FINE WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who does all kinds of finery and fluting; also family clothes carefully done; good reference given, if required. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse to a baby about two months old; best of references. Apply at No. 168 27th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor.

MILLINERY.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN 3 years out of the millinery business is anxious to resume it, and will be willing to give three months of her time for her board in a first-class house; none others need apply. Address A. L., 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn L. I.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER Houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S employment house, corner 6th av. and 11th st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, middle-aged; has been always temperate and of good habits; married, and has no family; has lived with some of the best families in the City, and has unexceptionable reference from all of them. Can be seen or addressed at private stable No. 55 East 33d-st., for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is a first rate groom. Can be seen from his last place, at No. 20 West 48th-st. Leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call from 8 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and first-class groom; good reference. Address R. R. B., Mottville, Onondaga County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A HEALTHY wet nurse (a widow preferred) to nurse a babe two months old; to one who can come well recommended, and would be willing to make herself generally useful in a small family, a good home and salary will be given. Address E. A. F., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE YOUNG MEN who can furnish a horse and wagon and a few customers, willing to serve bread on commission. Good parties will be liberally dealt with. Where a man has cash, a horse and wagon will be furnished and customers given him. Apply for three days at the bakery corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF experienced nurses, seamstresses, lady's maids, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, &c.; good situations open at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGING, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER for City trade. Address Box No. 3,508, New-York Post-office.

TO CANVASSERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.—To those of experience in the business more favorable terms will be offered than by any other Accident Insurance Company in the City, by the United States Life and Accident Insurance Company. Office No. 18 Wall-st.

DOUGLAS'
PATENT ECONOMIC GAS GENERATOR FOR SALE,
No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
First appearance this season of
MISS MARY GANNON.
First appearance at this theatre of
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN.
FIRST NIGHT
OF
DR. WESTLAND MARSTON'S
SUCCESSFUL NEW COMEDY,
entitled the
FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
Which will be presented with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by
Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD and G. EVANS.
MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT by Mr. BUTLER.
UPHOLSTERY and APPOINTMENTS by
Mr. JAMES TIMONY.
COSTUMES by
Messrs. G. FLANNERY and BENSOHOTEN.
And the following great cast:

FRANK ANNERLY	MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON
MAJOR PRICE	MR. JOHN GILBERT
TOM SUTHERLAND	MR. CHARLES FISHER
MR. FOX BROMLEY	MR. A. W. YOUNG
EDWARDS	MR. WARD
LUCY LORINGTON	MISS MARY GANNON
(her first appearance this season.)	
HESTER LORINGTON,	MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
MRS. LORINGTON	MISS FANNY MORANT
EUPHEMIA WITHERBY	MRS. SEDLEY BROWN
(her first appearance at this theatre.)	
MRS. WITHERBY	MRS. JOHN SEFTON
CAMILLA PRICE	MISS FANNY GREEN

THE FAST FAMILY
continuing to attract full and delighted audiences will be presented alternately with THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, as follows:
TUESDAY—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
WEDNESDAY—THE FAST FAMILY.
THURSDAY—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
FRIDAY—THE FAST FAMILY.
SATURDAY—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

Acting Manager	Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director	Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter	Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer	Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
This SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.
Admission to all parts of the house,
FIFTY CENTS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Reserved seats (for this occasion only) twenty-five cents extra.
ESPECIAL FEATURES FOR THIS CONCERT:
Only appearance in concert of
THEODORE HABELMAN,
The very popular Lyric Tenor.
Only appearance in concert of
JOSEPH HERMANS,
The Great Basso Profundo.
Only appearance in concert of
WILHELM FORMES,
The Celebrated Baritone.
First appearance in concert of
MISS MILLIE CAVENDISH,
The very popular English Ballad Songstress.
ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND GRAND CHORUS.
The following brilliant programme is selected:

1. Overture, "Leonora"	*Beethoven.*
Grand Orchestra.	
2. Sailor's Prayer and Farewell.	
MR. WILHELM FORMES.	
3. The Maiden's Supplication	*English Ballad.*
MISS MILLIE CAVENDISH.	
4. The Earl King (classic)	*Schubert.*
MR. THEODORE HABELMAN.	
5. Sunday in the Forest	*Mohring.*
Gentlemen of the Chorus, French Horns, Obligatos.	
6. Aria from Nicolai's Falstaff	*Nicolai.*
MR. JOSEPH HERMANS.	
7. Dissolving Views	*Lumbye.*
Grand Orchestra.	
PART SECOND.	
1. Sleep Well, Sweet Angel, (composed expressly for Mr. Habelman by	*Abt.*
THEODORE HABELMAN.	
2. English Ballad	*Balfe.*
MISS MILLIE CAVENDISH.	
3. Overture, "Lurline"	*Wallace.*
Grand Orchestra.	
4. Sailor's Worship	*Teutonia.*
Grand Chorus, with Tenor Aria.	
5. Duo—"To Thee"	*Rossini.*
MR. THEODORE HABELMAN and MR. WILHELM FORMES.	
6. Grand Finale, A'Gisis and Osiris	*Mozart.*
MR. JOSEPH HERMANS, Grand Chorus and Grand Orchestra.	

Particular attention is directed to the above really excellent programme as presenting an unusual number of EXTREMELY BRILLIANT FEATURES.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF..........Conductor.

FIRST MUSICAL MATINEES OF THE SEASON.
TWO GRAND WEHLI MATINEES
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,
and
SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI
has the honor to announce that he will make his first appearance in New-York since his return from Europe in
TWO MATINEE
GRAND CONCERTS AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE
NEXT WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,
and SATURDAY, Oct. 13,
being absolutely the only occasions upon which he can appear in New-York prior to his departing upon his GRAND CONCERT TOUR OF THE CONTINENT.
He takes especial pleasure in announcing that he is able to present upon these occasions:
MME. MARIE FREDERICI,
MR. THEODORE HABELMANN,
MR. JOSEPH HERMAN,
MR. WILHELM FORMES.
The programme for Wednesday will be announced in this journal of to-morrow (Monday) morning.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.
For the week, the grand spectacle of the
GAELIC CHIEF;
or, The Gathering of the Clans.
New and magnificent scenery, machinery, costumes, appointments. Added to which 200 auxiliaries have been engaged to give full effect to the grand marches and tableaux.
The drama of TOM CRINGLE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox, Full Company.
In two new Dramas with great effect.
THE CHILD STEALER.
THE POST-BOY OF CORNWALL;
Or, THE FATAL SNOW-DRIFT.

MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY NEW-YORK TICKET OFFICES,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway;
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THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

RISTORI AND NIBLO'S CHOICE SEATS for any evening, at the Central Ticket Office, No. 575 Broadway, room No. 1, over BROOK'S shoe store, and directly opposite NIBLO'S. Cut this out for reference.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

$270.—A FINE 7-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, nearly new, for $270, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR TONED OLD VIOLIN, 3 bows, case, Spohr's and other books; price, $75. Apply to Mr. KELLY, No. 284 East 9th-st., after 2 P. M.

DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
At their new and elegant rooms, northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 13. Circulars may be had at No. 37 21st-st., or of R. MURPHY, No. 1,203 Broadway.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies at 2 o'clock, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY of Music, No. 244 East 13th-st., piano, violin, flute and vocal music, $10 per quarter. Conservatory instruction books free to pupils. The Conservatory will remove Nov. 1 to No. 83 Madison-av. Established 1863.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ROOMS ON 6TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
Select classes in fashionable Dances and Calisthenics are now open on Wednesdays and Saturdays. See circulars.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes for children, ladies, gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter. Six dances taught in six lessons.

LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.
THE FIRST GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
Subject—"THE REJECTED STONE."
Equal Justice, rejected by the first builders, must form the corner-stone of the new Republic.
THEODORE TILTON will preside.
No reserved seats. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway, and at Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.
Lecture at 8; doors open at 7½.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Drill Season of 1866-7—Necessity of Strict Attention to Such Duty—Inspections, Reviews and Regimental Drills—Recent Changes—Col. Wilcox and His Command—Miscellaneous Gossip.

The regular Fall and Winter drill season of 1866-7 has now commenced, and nearly every command has held its initial meeting under arms, if not by battalion, at least by company. The evenings at the several Armories are now enlivened by the tramp of armed men, and the drill-rooms resound with the crash of musket or rifle. The active military life of the National Guardsman has now commenced, and he will be expected to do his duty in a proper manner. Great exertions have been made by nearly all of the regiments forming the First Division to increase their individual effective strength, and it is gratifying to know that these persistent efforts have met with commensurate success. Scarcely a command in the City has failed in augmenting its effective strength during the Summer recess, and very many of them present an astonishing number of new faces in the ranks. It is to be hoped that this infusion of new blood will have the effect of quickening the pulse of regiments and companies heretofore indifferent to their reputation or standing in the division or regiment to which they belonged. We this week publish abstracts of orders from nearly every command in the first four brigades, and in nearly every one of them we notice allusions to the drill season, and exhortations to the members not to neglect this important part of their duty. In some instances the commanding officers of regiments have taken the opportunity afforded by the announcement of forthcoming inspections to speak plainly and logically to those gentlemen forming component parts of their commands. Col. WILCOX deserves the thanks of every well wisher of our State Mititia for his timely advice to his regiment, and it is to be sincerely hoped that his words will bear good fruit among the members of the Ninth Regiment, which command, it may be well to remark is rapidly rising to the prominent position it occupied in our citizen soldiery at the outbreak of the late war. Brevet Brig.-Gen. BENDIX, of the Third Regiment, and Col. PARMELEE, of the Seventy-first, have also cautioned their commands against neglecting the regular drills, beside touching upon other matters of almost as much importance. The sum and substance of this whole subject is simply this: When a citizen voluntarily enrols himself in the ranks of the New-York State National Guard, he surrenders a portion of his individual liberty in doing so. He cannot leave the State service at will or pleasure, and is subject at certain times to the command of his superiors in rank. He is required to attend a certain number of company and battalion drills, and is liable to fine for non-attendance, and imprisonment for non-payment of such fines. Beside these drills a member of the National Guard is liable to be called out for division parade or brigade drill twelve times each year, and a fine is imposed for non-attendance. Now, scarcely one in a hundred of the yearly recruits to our National Guard but is aware of all these duties and liabilities long before he enrols himself, and when they enter the ranks nine-tenths of these recruits are quite willing, if not anxious, to perform all the duty that may be required of them. During the first season they are attentive, and quickly graduate with honor to themselves, but by that time the novelty of the thing wears off, they have become used to the uniform, and they begin to feel indifferent. By this time, also, the recruit has discovered that the friend—who was the means of inducing him to join his regiment, and who was so enthusiastic while describing the pleasure and amusement to be derived from such association—does not by any means exhibit that interest in the routine life of a National Guardsman which his former enthusiasm would seem to indicate, and the new member of six months' standing occasionally finds his name on the list of absentees, and pays the fine as an easy mode of escape from duties rendered irksome by the inattention and want of spirit in the old members. So goes on the story until nearly all the recruits entering a regiment one year, become a positive drag upon the command the next year and a hindrance to its prosperity or progress. Gentlemen of the First Division your fate is in your own hands, and if you do not wish to see the present admirable system of volunteer organizations broken up, and the enrolled members of our National Guard consolidated into fewer and more effective commands, you will pay strict attention to the duties of the hour, and thereby exhibit a living interest in your command. Take the hint while there is time. If all do their duty the present drill season will be a wonderful success.

INSPECTIONS IN THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER, commanding the Second Brigade, announces in General Orders No. 12, dated, Sept. 24, that the several regiments of that Brigade, with their respective field and staff officers, bands and field music, will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, at Tompkins Square, for annual inspection and review, on the 11th and 12th of October next, successively, at the following hours, to wit: On Thursday, the 11th of October next, the First Artillery at 8 o'clock, A. M.; the Third Infantry Regiment at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Fifth Regiment at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and the Sixth Regiment at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday, the 12th of October next, the Twelfth Regiment at 8 o'clock A. M.; the Eighty-fourth Regiment at 11 o'clock M. M., and the Ninety-sixth Regiment at 1 o'clock P. M. The regiments must be formed promptly, ready for inspection, at the appointed time. The Brigadier-General and Brigade Staff will assemble half an hour before the inspection of the First Artillery, at the same place, fully armed and equipped. Commandants of regiments are directed to procure muster rolls from the office of the Inspector-General, No. 544 Broadway, and to see that they are correctly made out two days before the inspection, and left at Brigade Headquarters, No. 58 Bowery.

THE DRILL SEASON OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The regular drill season of the Third Regiment will commence on the 1st of October. All officers and non-commissioned officers will be required to thoroughly understand their duties, and should be qualified to instruct recruits. Punctual attendance at drills is necessary to acquire these qualifications. The following evenings are set apart for drills and meetings:

Drills.—Co. A, 1st and 3d Friday; Co. B, 1st and 3d Wednesday; Co. C, 1st and 3d Thursday; Co. D, 2d and 4th Friday; Co. E, 1st and 3d Monday; Co. F, 1st and 3d Tuesday; Co. G, 2d and 4th Tuesday; Co. H, 2d and 4th Wednesday; Co. I, 2d and 4th Monday; Co. K, 2d and 4th Thursday.

Meetings.—Co. A, 2d Friday; Co. B, 2d Wednesday; Co. C, 2d Thursday; Co. D, 3d Friday; Co. E, 2d Monday; Co. F, 2d Tuesday; Co. G, 1st Tuesday; Co. H, 1st Wednesday; Co. I, 1st Monday; Co. K, 1st Thursday.

The foregoing rules will be strictly observed, and no company will be allowed to go through the meeting-room for drill after the meeting is opened. Members assembling for drill will go through the alley-way to the drill-room. All meetings for business will be in citizen's dress. The hours for drills and meetings will be from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M., and no company will be allowed to keep the rooms open after 10½ o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies will be held accountable for misbehavior of their members, and breakage of furniture, or any other unsoldierly conduct while on duty. The armorer is instructed to keep everything in good order, (under the supervision of the Armory Committee,) and report any violation of these rules, first to the Commandant of the Company, and then to the Armory Committee, that the guilty party or parties may be brought to justice. According to law, every member is on duty while going to and from drills or meetings, and will be punished for any unsoldierly conduct while in uniform.

CHANGES IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. FARRAR announces the following changes in his command:

Elections—1st Lieut. ALEXANDER D. SHAW, Captain D Company, *vice* DUNNEBURY, promoted Major. Corporal JOHN I. MANDEVILLE, 1st Lieutenant D Company, *vice* SHAW, promoted Captain.

Appointments—CHARLES H. PATRICK, Sergeant-Major; JOHN E. GLIDER, Color-Bearer; DAVID H. DUNNEBURY, Commissary Sergeant; HARRY R. MCCREADY, Sergeant of the Guard; JOHN C. KNUBEL, Left General Guide.

Expulsions—JOHN R. GALBRAITH, K Company; JOHN F. MALONEY, K Company; JOHN MAXWELL, K Company.

Sergeants WILLIAM L. JONES and WILLIAM A. MOORE, of K Company, are hereby reprimanded for their bad example to enlisted men, in leaving the ranks of their company without permission, during parade.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 22, issued from headquarters, Twelfth Regiment, and dated Sept. 27, Col. WARD announces that pursuant to brigade orders the command will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks (overcoats rolled), epaulets, leggins and white gloves, on Friday, Oct. 12, for inspection. The regimental line will form on north side, Washington-square, at 7 o'clock A. M., promptly. The field and staff will report to the Colonel, non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant, 15 minutes before formation. No man will be allowed to parade in line unless fully equipped. Recruits and unformed men will be paraded in a separate body, with their respective companies, under command of a sergeant. Returns of delinquents with morning reports accompanied by squad warrants will be made at headquarters immediately after dismissal.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE THIRD REGIMENT.

In compliance with Brigade Orders No. 12 the Third Regiment, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX commanding, will parade for inspection and review, in full uniform, (without knapsacks,) on Thursday, the 11th day of October next. Line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M. in Thirteenth-street, right on Third-avenue. Field and staff, (mounted,) and non-commissioned staff, band and drum-corps, will report on the ground at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Officers and members are requested to exert themselves and turn out with full ranks. Commandants of companies will call at Regimental Headquarters, No. 110 East Twenty-third-street, immediately, and get their blank muster-rolls, have the same made out carefully, and returned to these headquarters on or before the 8th day of October next.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. WM. H. FARRAR, commanding the Thirty-seventh Regiment, announces in General Orders No. 11, that in accordance with brigade orders, the regiment will parade on Monday, Oct. 8, for the annual inspection, on Tompkins-square. Line will be formed in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 12 o'clock M. Company roll-calls at a quarter before 12 o'clock. Field and staff will parade dismounted. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 11:30 o'clock. The Commandant announces that the uniforms are ready for delivery. Captains of companies will furnish their recruits with a requisition on Quartermaster LOCKWOOD for the same. A regimental court-martial will be held at the Armory on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock, for the trial of delinquents, Major GEORGE M. DUNNEBURY presiding.

CHANGES IN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Col. WM. G. WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment, announces the following changes in that command:

Appointment—John W. Robie, to be Surgeon, *vice* Kennedy resigned, rank from Sept. 24, 1866.

Expulsions—Company G, Charles W. Powelson, No. 264 West Fifty-first-street; Company G, Jacob B. Terhune, No. 101 West Tenth-street; Company D, Chas. H. Wooten, No. 200 East Broadway; Company D, John E. Boenken, No. 21 Eighth-avenue; Company D, W. E. Shears, No. 240 East Ninth-street; Company F, Thomas Burton, No. 222 Sullivan-street; Company F, Thomas J. Newman, No. 228 West Seventeenth-street; Company F, Thomas Smith, No. 256 West Twenty-eighth-street.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Pursuant to brigade orders the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. F. A. CONKLING, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, at Tompkins-square, for inspection and review, on Friday, the 12th inst. The line will be formed at 10:45 A. M. precisely. Roll-call of companies at the Armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M. Commandants of companies will be on the ground promptly with their respective commands, so that no delay may occur in forming the regimental line. The field and staff will report to Colonel on the ground at 1:030 A. M. The non-commissioned staff, band and drum and fife corps will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Commandants of companies are directed to procure muster rolls from the Adjutant, No. 925 Broadway, and to see that they are correctly made out, three days previous to inspection, and left at the Colonel's residence, No. 103 Tenth-street. The Colonel commanding trusts that each company commandant will use his utmost endeavors to have every available man present on this, the most important parade of the season.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with Brigade Orders, the Sixth Regiment, Col. JOEL W. MASON, will assemble at the armory, (Centre Market,) on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for inspection review, and for the reception of a new stand of colors from the Common Council. Commandants of companies, band, field-music, non-commissioned staff, and color-guard, will report to the Adjutant at 12:30 o'clock, and the field and staff, (mounted,) to the Colonel, at 1 o'clock P. M.; at which time line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway. The leader of the band will warn the members thereof, and make return to the Colonel, at his headquarters, No. 379 Pearl-street, on or before Wednesday, the 10th inst. Commandants of companies are directed to have their muster-rolls correctly made out and delivered to these headquarters, on or before Monday, the 8th inst. The Adjutant will furnish the necessary blanks on application at his office, No. 71 Bowery.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 1, from Brigade headquarters, the Twenty-second Regiment will parade for inspection, on Monday, Oct. 22, in full marching order, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled. Company roll-call at 12¾ o'clock P. M. The field and staff will report to the commandant, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the Adjutant at the same hour. It is expected that every member will parade fully armed and equipped at this annual inspection, and as the season for active drilling has commenced, commandants will pay particular attention to the squad drills.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

In compliance with Brigade General Orders No. 12, the First Regiment of Artillery, DANIEL W. TELLER, Colonel commanding, will parade dismounted, in full uniform, (fatigue caps,) for annual inspection and review, on Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866. Line will be formed in Tompkins-square, at 7:30 o'clock A. M. precisely. Commandants of batteries are directed to procure rolls at the Regimental Armory, and to see that they are correctly made out and left in person with the commandant of the regiment, at the Armory, on Monday, the 8th inst., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

REGIMENTAL DRILL OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Sixth Regiment will assembe for drill—uniformed, armed and equipped—at the Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, to-morrow evening, the 8th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Commandants of companies, field music, non-commissioned-staff and color-guard will report to the Adjutant, and the Field and Commissioned Staff-officers to the Colonel, at 7:45 o'clock, at the place named. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. Spectators will not be admitted.

COMPANY I, NINTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

A meeting of Company I was held, last Thursday evening, at the Armory, in West Twenty-sixth-street, for an election of officers. The following gentlemen were selected: JOHN DALRYMPLE, Captain; J. J. VAN ALST, JR., First Lieutenant; EUGENE DURNINE, Second Lieutenant. Major LANNING presided.

The meeting adjourned, after passing resolutions and appointing a Committee upon constitution and by-laws, to meet next Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, at the usual time, when the election of non-coms will take place and other important business transacted.

CHANGE IN THE MILITARY DIVISIONS.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "A change in the militia divisions and districts in this portion of the State is proposed, and will probably be effected soon. The Eighth Division, commanded by Major-Gen. R. L. HOWARD, now embraces the counties of Erie, Chatauqua, Cattaraugus, Alleghany and Wyoming. It is proposed to add Niagara, Orleans and Genesee Counties, making the divisions coincide with the Eighth Judicial District. The Thirty-first Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. F. ROGERS, will embrace Erie County alone; the Thirtieth, Niagara, Orleans and Genesee; the Thirty-second, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Alleghany and Wyoming.

CHANGES IN THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. WILCOX announces the following changes in his command, as follows: The following persons having been appointed to the positions named, will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Chaplain. Dr. GEORGE G. NEEDHAM, Assistant-Surgeon. First-Lieut. WM. H. DRAPER, having tendered his resignation, and the same having been accepted at General Headquarters, has been honorably discharged from the State service, and therefore ceases to be an officer in this Regiment. SAMUEL SCOTT, Second-Sergeant of Company B, is reduced to the ranks, for disgraceful and unsoldierlike conduct on parade of Aug. 29th. The action of Companies D and E, in expelling from their ranks for disgraceful conduct the following named persons, is hereby approved and they are so expelled: JULUN E. ALLEIN, Company D. GEORGE C. FREEMAN, late of No. 81 Cedar-street, Company D. SAMUEL VAN SICKLER, late of No. 24 Maiden-lane, Company D. CHARLES T. POLHEMUS, late of No. 109 Nassau-street, Company D. J. WALSH, Company E.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT INSPECTION.

An inspection of the Seventh Regiment was held on Tuesday last at Tompkins Square. The appearance of the command was superb, though we were suprised at the small number of muskets appearing in line. We present a copy of the official return made by the commanding officer. Company A affords a brilliant example to all its brother organizations, for they had 104 present at the inspection, and only 8 absent. This fact speaks volumes for the prosperity of the company.

RECAPITULATION.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	6	3	9
Non-Commissioned Staff	6	0	6
Band	43	1	44
Company A	104	8	112
Company B	90	46	136
Company C	55	39	94
Company D	74	30	104
Company E	54	52	106
Company F	52	36	88
Company G	48	49	97
Company H	58	62	120
Company I	58	45	103
Company K	60	52	112
Total	708	423	1,131

GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In accordance with Brigade Orders, the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. THEODORE W. PARMELEE, will parade for inspection and review on Thursday, the 18th inst., in full fatigue uniform, (white gloves,) overcoats rolled on knapsacks. Regimental line will form in Bond-street at 1 o'clock P. M. The field and staff officers will report to the Colonel, mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first Sergeants, band and drum corps, to the Adjutant, on the parade line, fifteen minutes before formation. The company drill season will commence on delivery of this order. The regiment will assemble for drill at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, 15th inst., uniformed as ordered for inspection, (without gloves.) The line will form at 8 o'clock. No visitors will be received. The senior officer, or non-commissioned officer present at company formations, will be held responsible for any delay in conducting their companies to the parade line of the battalion, at the hour appointed for reports of First Sergeants, at all formations hereafter ordered from these headquarters. Full duty will be exacted of every officer and member of this command during the lawful term of service, without respect for any tender of resignation or alleged [illegible] of relation. Any tardiness in the performance of duty, rendered by officers or men, who are awaiting their discharge from service, will be promptly rebuked, and no member shall receive credit for service not rendered. Parading members must meet for instruction with their comrades, and share the labor performed to increase the efficiency of the corps. Company commanders will, on receipt of this order, make return to the Acting Adjutant, of their company rosters, with names and address of all members, and dates of warrant, (or elections) Also reports of all furloughs in force, with date of expiration — and list of those detached, or who habitually neglect duty. Every officer and member of this command will be considered under regimental government whenever wearing any portion of the uniform which may designate our organization—and drunkenness, profanity, unclean condition of person or dress, or any other breach of discipline when on duty, will be followed by such punishment as the law prescribes, and such official condemnation in orders as the case may require. Company commanders will be held responsible for the conduct of their men, and will issue such orders as may better secure conformity to the foregoing section.

Any servant or attendant upon the regiment, who shall supply intoxicating drink, on parade or drill, will, on detection, be dismissed and denied further employment in the regiment.

COMPANY D, NINTH REGIMENT.

In company orders, No. 5, the members of company D, Ninth Regiment are notified by Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS, that the regular drills of the Company have commenced. All members will report promptly, in fatigue uniform, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Recruit drills will be held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, under Lieuts. LEE and STRYKER, assisted by one of the sergeants. Old members missing a Thursday evening drill will be remanded to the recruit class. The annual Regimental Inspection will take place in October. Why cannot Company D, parade the largest number on that occasion, and equal, if not excel, in discipline any on parade? Will you try? Any officer, civil or military, in the company, who cannot strictly attend to his duties, is hereby requested to tender his resignation. The sergeants of the company will have made out a complete list of their squads and hand it to the commandant on Thursday evening, Sept. 27. The sergeants must be more particular in notifying their squads; if not, the one careless in the matter will be reduced to the ranks. An election for corporal will be held on Thursday evening, the 4th of October. The commandant makes the following nominations: THOMAS J. CORBIN, CHARLES AUPOIX, and FRANK C. MARRIOTTE. Members having recruits to propose will hand their names to Sergt. THERIOTT on or before every Thursday evening, and be very particular to inquire into the private character of every man, and be satisfied that he is all right before offering him as a candidate for membership. The commandant would prefer a good small company to a large one composed of unreliable men. No certificate of members whose time is near out will be signed, or discharge granted, if they do not show a disposition to do the duty required of them. The commandant is determined to devote his best efforts to the interest of the company the present season. He will be sustained by his officers. If the members will do their duty, all will be well, and we can have the satisfaction of showing our fellow-soldiers that Company D is the excelsior company of the Ninth Regiment. Such a Captain is worth having.

TOMPKINS PARADE GROUND.

Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL has directed that the following circular be forwarded to the commanding officer in each regiment in the First Division, in relation to the serial occupation of Tompkins Parade Ground:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866. }

COLONEL: In order to prevent confusion in the occupancy of the First Division parade ground, Tompkins-square, I am directed by Gen. ASPINWALL to prepare and keep a record of the days upon which the ground may be desired for the use of the various regiments of the division.

Before, therefore, ordering any drill of your command, you are invited to consult this record of the days upon which drills may have been ordered, and to record your command for such disengaged days as you may desire.

I am, Colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. TOMES, Major and A. D. C.,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

INSPECTION ORDERS OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the annual inspection of the Ninth Regiment Col. J. H. WILCOX, will take place on Friday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M., in Tompkins-square. The officers and members will therefore assemble at the armory on that day, in full uniform, (white gloves,) at 11:15 A. M. Company roll calls at 11:30 A. M. Field and staff, (mounted,) non-commissioned staff, band and field music to report at same time.

Commandants of companies will have the rolls of their companies made out on the proper forms, and be ready to present the same to the Inspector three days before.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

In pursuance of brigade orders, the Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves,) Col. HARMON D. HULL, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (with white gloves) for inspection, at Tompkins-square, on Monday, Oct. 22, at 10 A. M. Immediately after the inspection the regiment will proceed to the City Hall, to receive a stand of colors from his Honor the Mayor, in behalf of the City of New-York. Regimental line will be formed at 9:30 A. M., in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway. Company roll calls at 9 A. M. The field and staff will report dismounted to the Colonel at headquarters at 9:15 A. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, at headquarters, at 9:15 A. M.

DISCIPLINE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

We commend to our military readers the following extract from recent orders issued by Col. WILCOX, of the Ninth Regiment. The hints therein contained are applicable to other commands:

"It is with much regret that the commandant is obliged to speak of the want of proper discipline that is apparent in some of the companies of the regiment, and which has particularly been observed at the two last division parades. It has, and will be, as long as he remains at the head of the regiment, the desire of the commandant to make the Ninth celebrated for its good behavior and military bearing under arms, and in this work he expects and is confident that he will have the aid and hearty coöperation of every soldier in the regiment. As for those persons who do not have that regard for themselves or the regiment, that is essential to make soldiers of them, he would advise them to apply for a transfer to some organization where numbers are desired more than discipline. In many infractions of discipline the example is set by the commissioned officers themselves. The fact of an officer leaving his command without permission is a bad and dangerous example to his men, contrary to regulations and a personal insult to the commanding officer. It is hardly to be expected that men will treat their officers with due respect, when they see those officers disregard the wishes of their superiors in rank. The commandant has not alluded to these matters before, because he supposed that time, experience, zeal for the service and self-respect, would correct them, but on the contrary, he finds that while the regiment has improved in other respects, discipline in some of the companies has stood still. Hereafter commandants of companies will be held personally responsible for the good behavior of their commands. They will at once repress all talking in the ranks and the calling out to or saluting of acquaintances on the line of march, and also of all cheering, clashing of muskets, or other noisy demonstrations while the men are standing at 'attention.' They will not allow men to leave the ranks without permission, and at halts will particularly prohibit the practice of forming low stacks of arms for the men to sit upon. They will, however, at all lengthened halts, make such arrangements as may be proper to rest their men, and still have them in position to fall in at a moment's notice. Some commandants have been very relax in forwarding the returns required by regulations and orders. Unless these are forwarded more prompt in the future, the penalty for neglect will be enforced. File-closers are not to consider themselves mere ornaments to the company, but are expected to see that the men keep up to their duty, and report to the commandant of the company all infractions of discipline. In making known his dissatisfaction, the commandant wishes to be understood as not censuring the regiment as a body, but only certain members of it, whom he hopes will hereafter so conduct themselves, that no further remarks may be required from him. All should understand that when they entered the military service of the State of New-York, they pledged themselves to become good and faithful soldiers in her service, and as such we must all perform our allotted duties without hesitation or complaint. The commandant desires to see more punctuality in forming companies for parade or drill. If all the men will assemble promptly at the hour named, it will not be necessary to order them out one or two hours before they are actually required. They will thus be saved much time and fatigue."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Gen. BENDIX, of the Third Regiment, announces in recent orders that so much of General Orders No. 16 of those headquarters as relates to Lieut. FRANK OSTERMAN, are revoked. Lieut. LOUIS MASTERS having moved out of the State, his position of Second Lieutenant is declared vacant.

Capt. ALEXANDER D. SHAW, of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, announces in Company Order No. 7 that the drills for this season will commence Wednesday, Oct. 10, and continue until further notice.

In the Sixth Regiment the following changes are announced: Casper Schneider, Captain Company K, *vice* Steuert, resigned; Max Von Caspers, Captain Company A, *vice* Meyer—refused to take his commission; John Burke, Second Lieutenant Company G, *vice* Fitzpatrick, refused to take his commission.

The following changes in the Twenty-second Regiment are announced by Col COX: Chas. S. Bunker, Adjutant, *vice* Dean, resigned. Rank, Aug. 30; E. L. Alexander, Right General Guide, *vice* Murray, reduced to the ranks; Sergt. Kellock, "D" Company, Left General Guide, *vice* Alexander.

A court-martial in the Ninth Regiment having been ordered to convene at the armory, on the 8th day of November, at 8 P. M., commandants of companies will send to the President of the Court, Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, (No. 90 Broadway, Room No. 41,) before the 22d of October, the full names and address of all delinquents from parades and drills of this regiment, since date of last court-martial. Company fines or dues may be collected by this court.

Sergeant WM. H. NASH, orderly of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, intends opening a "skirmish class" for members of that company and other members of the regiment, during the incoming Winter, and the undertaking will no doubt be a successful one. Sergeant NASH served with honor during the war, entering the United States service as Captain in Col. BERDAN's Regiment, and leaving as Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigade Inspector; he is therefore fully competent to instruct a class in the skirmish drill.

On Friday next, a new organization, known as the John D. Bailey horse troop is to visit Elm Park for a day's target shooting. It is a mounted battalion, numbering upward of 200 members, including Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and privates of the First Division, and is gotten up in compliment to Major BAILEY. A detachment of the battalion, with the bugle corps of the Third Regiment Cavalry, will escort the Major from his residence, No. 94 Rivington-street, to Twenty-sixth-street, where the rest of the battalion will be formed. Thence the entire cavalcade is to proceed to Elm Park. A ball will be held in the evening.

Proposed Visit of the Seventh Regiment to Europe.

The invitation to the Seventh Regiment to visit England and France begins to be entertained with an earnestness which gives promise of acceptance. The expense of such a visit will, of course, be very large. Accordingly some of our public-spirited citizens, fully alive to the importance of the invitation being accepted, are coming forward and making noble offers. Mr. MORGAN L. HARRIS proposes to head the list with $10,000, and others promise $1,000 each. It will cost $15,000 to take out the band alone. On the other side, in London and in Paris, the American citizens, resident and transient, will see to the comfort of our soldiers. The *Anglo-American Times* of London thus anticipates the event:

"It is proposed that the regiment, as a body, should visit England and France during the period of the Paris Exhibition. The opportunity is a rare one, and should not be lost on English volunteers of giving a hearty and national welcome to their distinguished brethren in arms. The body may be regarded as delegates from the great United States Army. They should be invited to land in England complete in all their appointments. It would give us here an admirable opportunity of seeing and judging what the United States volunteer army is, if their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Chief, were to review this regiment in Hyde Park. It would not be the first time our future King had seen this gallant body of soldiers. The British Volunteers might extend to these gentlemen an invitation to become their guests during their stay in England, and meet in friendly rivalry on the parade ground and as marksmen at the butts. We have a sample of what American sailors can achieve in the successful passage across the Atlantic of the wee craft; and in the Seventh New-York Volunteers we have a fine specimen of what the American soldier is. Let us meet these gentlemen with the right hand of fellowship, and seize the rare opportunity of strengthening the *entente cordiale* offered by the proposed visit.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Log of the Ship-rigged Ingersoll Metallic Lifeboat—Trials of the Captain and Crew—They Meet a Sail which Declines to Speak—A Whale Solicits Society—A Vessel that did Speak and Succor—Land Sighted—Death of Fanny.

The voyage of the ship-rigged Ingersoll lifeboat *Red, White and Blue*, which sailed from this port on the 9th of July last, was regarded as a hazardous undertaking; but Capt. HUDSON has accomplished it with safety, his stalwart little craft weathering the heaviest seas with a bravery which was praiseworthy. The log which the Captain furnishes for the gratification of our readers will be perused with considerable interest.

Sailed from New-York July 9, 1866. Crew consisted of Capt. J. M. HUDSON and Mr. F. E. FITCH, with dog "Fanny" as guest. Object of the voyage, to test the life-boat and exhibit her at the Paris Exhibition, and also to visit different parts of the Old World in our private ship.

DEPARTURE.

At 5 P. M. we parted from the steamer *Silas O. Pearce* off Sandy Hook. Many a white handkerchief waved in the breeze, and then went to the bright eyes of the warm-hearted friends who were praying for our safety, but acted as if they never expected to see us more. We stood out to sea (light breeze from the southwest) at 7:30. Wind shifted to the northwest and freshened up. Nine P. M., lost signal lamp overboard. Passed during the night many vessels. At midnight were at the Highlands of Neversink—distance 20 miles. Here

ARRANGED WATCHES,

each man four hours on and four hours off; but when it was necessary to "take in sail," all hands were to be "ordered on deck." July 11—Fresh wind and heavy swell. Shortened sail, and kept ship to the wind very well with only foretopsail. Spoke pilot-boat *A. T. Stewart* and another, and reported ship working well so far. Ship pitched some; could not use our kerosene stove. Made 42 knots to-day, and ship close hauled. July 12—Wind shifted to westward, with fine weather. Made some warm mutton soup—the best we ever tasted—out of cans. Toward evening wind freshened, and we bowled off at the rate of seven knots per hour. Made a run of 168 knots in the 24 hours. Felt quite elevated but rather lonely on our watches. Dog "Fanny" appeared sea-sick; gave her one can of beef. July 13—Discovered our only time-piece had stopped from exposure to the wet; was rusty inside; hereafter must mark time by the sun. "Fanny" found a dry spot to-day and took it out in sleeping. July 14—Made a fair run of 139 knots. July 15—Wind northeast to southwest and light; course east by southeast; run only 63 knots, much of which was due to the Gulf Stream

A DISCOURTEOUS CAPTAIN.

During the afternoon was becalmed, in company with a bark about two miles distance. A light air springing up we headed to speak her, but she wore around to the north and kept off, evidently not wishing to speak us. I cannot say much for that Captain's humanity, who would pass a small ship 26 feet in length, with only two men in her, 500 miles from land, without desiring to speak her, even if he could do nothing. July 16—Course east one-fourth north; distance made 92 knots; wind southwest and west; difference of latitude 5°, departure 91°. Latitude by d. r. 39° 00'; latitude by observation 39° 06'; variation 1¼; difference of longitude 118°; longitude in 61° 49'. July 17—made 124 knots; wind northwest and west. July 18—Latitude 40° 31' north, 56° west, about midnight struck something very solid and glancing on the port bow; all sails were set; the concussion stopped the ship's headway; examined and found ship did not leak. Had it been an ordinary wooden boat this blow would have sent us to Davy Jones' locker. Made 104 knots this day. July 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23—Made 115, 99, 26, 72 and 119 knots, respecively. Heavy sea on, but our little ship rode the waves like a thing of life way up on the mountain billows, the sea hissing and lashing around us; at times we would be covered with the spray and the air would be full of horrible uproar, seemingly upbraiding us for our temerity; but we dashed on, daring old ocean in his gloomy mood. He had no terrors for us, we were not born to be drowned.

IN A FOG.

July 24—About 3 P. M., while running with a southerly breeze through a dense fog, could not see more than the length of the boat, passed through a strong current-ripple; got into it before I could see it; the water for about sixty yards in a fearful foam and tossing very dangerously; boat would hardly steer; was a long time getting out; sometimes her headway was stopped; it resembled Hell Gate, New-York. From that fact and feeling like ice, I concluded we were in the Polar. This was in latitude 44° 12' N. and longitude 46° 47' W. July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, made 85, 89, 117, 117, 172, 51, 129 knots per day; waves dashed very high at times, and were obliged to put the boat before the sea to prevent some of them taking passage on board, as our accomodations already were somewhat cramped. On the 30th, at 3 A. M., a large whale came very near us, evidently wishing our acquaintance. We kept away from him, preferring to pick our own company. On the 31st, from 8 P. M. until midnight, we had fresh breezes from southwest and overcast. The water sparkles so much that it is almost light where the sea breaks. Towards midnight, several seas in succession come rolling along, carrying the ship with the greatest velocity, so that the sails were hard back. I never saw the like before at sea. August 1, 2, 3—Run 130, 109 and 114 knots; raining; everything wet and disagreeable; frequently treated to a cold bath. Waves dashed over us considerably. August 4—Course E ¼ S; distance, 76; difference of latitude, 5; departure, 75; latitude by dead reckoning, 47° 15'; latitude by observation, 47° 5'; variation, 2¼; difference of longitude, 110°; Lon. in., 19° 23'. Wind all around the compass. Sighted a bark; the first sail seen for twenty days, and saw the glorious bright sunset the first time for ten days—Oh, such ten lonely, dreary long, long days! No animate thing around or about us. Left to ourselves and our own thoughts. Dark, dull and gloomy all around, with naught but a thin plate of iron, about as thick as a sheet of tin, between us and the ocean's bottom; but our boat is a lifeboat indeed. I here bear testimony to Mr. O. R. INGERSOLL's lifeboat. It seems impossible to capsize her. The side cylinders, when she appeared to be going right over, would, as it were, catch and throw her back on her keel.

SPOKE A HOSPITABLE CAPTAIN.

August 5—Sighted another ship. She ran down to us, and proved to be the bark *Princess Royal* of Nova Scotia. She hove to, and we ran under her lee, and got from her an old white signal light and the *Irish Times* and *Freemasons' Journal* of July 24. She was seven days out from Dublin, bound to Quebec. The Captain, before parting, gave us a bottle of rum, which we found was very good on wet days. Lon. 21° west. Aug. 6—Very heavy seas running crossways. About 5 P. M., a blind sea came up on port-quarter, which threw her on her beam ends, but she righted in a half minute. We have carried sail pretty hard but never saw her do that before. The dangerous sea was the cause, as we only had foresail, foretopsail, foretopmast staysail and jib set. Made 109 knots to-day. Aug. 7—Course, E. half S. Distance made, 103 knots. Difference of latitude, 12°; departure, 102°; latitude, dead reckoning, 47° 16'; latitude by observation, 47° 16'; variation, 2¼°; difference of longitude, 150°; longitude, 17° 21°; wind W. to NW. Aug. 8, 8:30 A. M.—Shipped a heavy sea, which again threw the ship flat on her starboard beam ends. Got her back by getting the topsails down and keep the helm hard-up. Our spars are very long, and we have to carry our topsails to catch the wind when down in the waves, hence we are topheavy for so small a boat. The side-cylinders act splendid. Made 124 knots. Aug. 9—Same terrible sea on. The water is all agitated. Again on her beam ends, but soon righted again. Made 109 knots. 10th, 11th, 12th—Made 102, 73 and 83 knots. Waves very high. Strong westerly and northwesterly winds on the 12th.

A large shark came alongside and kept us company. Boat pitching and tossing furiously, but she rides triumphantly, and his royal highness, the shark, must elsewhere seek a victim. He never shall dine off us. It is hard though to keep from being washed off the deck.

Aug. 13—Spoke bark (American) *Nellie Merryman*, Capt. H. A. RAWLINS; gave us two bottles brandy, and the bearings of the Bight of Portland; told us it did him more good than if he drank it himself. God bless him! We had now been in the track of the vessels several days, but none of them troubled themselves with us.

LAND, HO!

Sunday, 14—Twenty-seven miles north of Ushant, we found we had overrun our reckoning about 60 miles in a run of 3,300 from New-York. To-day at noon made land. Our voyage is accomplished; and here we give thanks to Him who holds the seas in the hollow of His hand. We passed up the Channel, communicating at Hastings with some fishermen, who told us that the *Great Eastern* had successfully crossed the ocean and laid the Atlantic Cable. At Deal we were offered a pilot. Declined. Rounding the South Foreland we beat up against a head wind to Margate. 16th—Blowing heavy from W. S. W. Capt. THOMAS WATHER, of the boat *Jessie*, seeing the wind so heavy, came along and towed us into harbor. The crowd cheered us heartily. We remained at Margate until the 18th, and were glad to stretch our tired limbs in a bed on shore. Our dear little dog

FANNY DIED.

here at our feet. Poor dog, childish as it may appear, we wept over her body. We have crossed the ocean in 34 days, met storms and winds, and have demonstrated that an American lifeboat, with an American crew, can cross the stormiest ocean in the world.

JOHN M. HUDSON, *Red, White and Blue.*

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

STAR OF BROOKLYN VS. ACTIVE OF NEW-YORK.

The return match between these clubs was played at Hoboken yesterday, the result being a victory for the Star Club. The game was commenced too late to play more than seven innings; as it was, the seventh inning was finished in the dark. Neither club played up to their usual high standard, the Actives, in particular, doing some first-class "muffing." THOMSON and FLANDERS were missed by the Stars, the former particularly, although MACDIARMID played behind very well. The Stars did some tall batting, and aided by wild throwing by HAINES to EATON, made eight runs, the score standing 11 to 4 at the end of the third inning. In the last four innings the Actives worked hard for the lead, scoring 15 runs to 9 for their opponents; but the lead obtained by them in the third inning was too great, and the game finally ended with the totals of 20 to 17. We append the score:

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	STAR.	Outs.	Runs.
Ebbits, c. f.	4	1	Waddell, 1st b.	3	2
Morgan, l. f.	4	1	Sullivan, p.	3	2
Haines, s. s.	2	3	Lewis, l. f.	2	2
Collins, 3d b.	0	5	Worth, 2d b.	2	3
Stockman, 2d b.	3	1	Macdiarmid, c.	3	2
Madden, r. f.	3	1	Jackson, s. s.	2	2
Eaton, 1st b.	2	2	Rogers, l. f.	2	3
W. Kelly, c.	2	1	Leland, r. f.	2	2
Walker, p.	1	2	Mundy, 3d b.	2	1
Total	21	17	Total	21	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Active	2	0	0	2	7	1	5	17
Star	0	3	8	2	2	3	2	20

Fly-catches—Active, 6; Star, 5.
Out on foul balls—Actives, 7; Star, 7.
Passed balls—Kelly, 6; Haines, 3; Macdiarmid, 6.
Home runs—Collins, 1; Worth, 1.
Umpire—Mr. JEWETT, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HALLECK and MACDIARMID.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

THE ATLANTIC AND ATHLETIC MATCH.

This game is the topic of conversation, at present, in the base ball circles, and will continue to be till it is played. The proprietors of the Capitoline grounds are making great preparations to accommodate a large crowd. The price of admission will be 25 cents, and every one will have to provide the exact change, as there will be no tickets sold. The number of entrances will be increased to eight, with two men at each entrance. Inspector FOLK will superintend the police arrangements, and one hundred men will be detailed to preserve order. No one will be allowed on the ball field but the players, the scorers of the game, and the members of the press and the latter will be limited to those who are *bona fide* reporters. The ladies will, as usual, be admitted without charge, and the seats will be reserved for their use and gentlemen accompanying them. If the 15th should prove to be a good day, we may reasonably look for a great game and an immense crowd.

MUTUAL VS. EXCELSIOR.

This game, which was to have been played on Monday, has been postponed.

UNION VS. PICKED NINE.

This game, played at Hoboken on Friday, resulted in favor of the picked nine by a score of 22 to 15.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE RESCUED AND ARRESTED.

Officer LEWIS, of the Second Precinct, took charge of CONRAD HILDEBRAND yesterday morning, who had attempted to commit suicide, and brought him before the magistrate for disposition. It appears that HILDEBRAND is quite destitute, having neither home nor occupation, and he consequently became desperate, and in that mode proceeded to one of the down-town piers fronting on the East River, and sprang into the stream with the intention of ending his life. Several persons who happened to be on the wharf succeeded in rescuing HILDEBRAND, and handed him over to the custody of the Police, and he was taken to the Beekman street Station House, where his clothing was dried prior to his advent in court. The unfortunate man was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

LARCENY OF RIBBONS.

On Friday afternoon, sneak thieves entered the establishment of BENJAMIN SHERMAN, No. 308 Canal-street, and carried off twenty-nine pieces of silk ribbon. The Police succeeded yesterday in tracing the property to the possession of HENRY ASHTON, a painter, living at No. 32 Rose-street. He was arrested and arraigned before Justice HOGAN, when he pleaded not guilty, stating in explanation that he saw a man drop them in the street and he picked the package up. He was committed for trial.

GOLDSMITH HELD FOR TRIAL.

Justice HOGAN delivered his decision yesterday in the Goldsmith false pretence case, which has been under examination for some time, and which was concluded on Friday. The Justice said that, having reviewed the evidence taken in the case, he would be compelled to hold the prisoner for trial on the charge of grand larceny, in obtaining the goods by trick and device. GOLDSMITH was therefore fully committed and locked up in the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail.

LARCENY BY A LABORER.

WM. BEHRENS was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that on the 10th of July last the prisoner lodged with MARTIN SCHENKE, of No. 157 Chatham-street, and that evening BEHRENS disappeared, and so did $61, which had been deposited in a bureau drawer. As the accused could not be found until yesterday suspicion naturally attached itself to him. He was held for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BURGLARY.

The readers of the TIMES will remember the case reported in our edition of Wednesday last, where a man named BELCHER HILDERBRAND was caught in the commission of a burglary in the house of Mrs. MARY OWENS, No. 16 West Twelfth-street. In his possession were found various articles which were supposed to have been stolen from other parties, a list of which appeared in connection with the report of the case. Among other articles recovered were seven silver spoons valued at $28, which were identified by OTTILIE JOHNSON, of No. 149 East Twenty-eighth-street, as his property. They were removed from the house with some other articles by burglars, on the night of the 29th of September. The accused being already imprisoned without bail, there was nothing left to be done before the magistrate but to enter the complaint, upon which the prisoner will probably be tried after he shall have served out his term on the Twelfth-street burglary.

ANOTHER DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Dishonesty among house servants seems to be quite prevalent now-a-days. Scarcely a day passes at any of the Police Courts but that one or more of these persons are brought to trial. Yesterday morning a lady named SARAH A. FLEMING, who keeps a millinery-store and boarding-house at No. 124 Sixth-avenue, caused the arrest of a colored domestic named FANNY STRIKER, who is charged with stealing an elegant bonnet worth $15 from the store, and a breast-pin valued at $5 from the room of a lady boarder, Miss BELLA STEWART, an actress at one of the City theatres. The accused admitted her guilt, and was remanded for trial in default of bail.

A SERIOUS CHARGE, IF TRUE.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, a colored man, appeared before Justice DODGE yesterday morning, and entered a complaint against a white man, named PETER ABBOTT, who as he (JOHNSON) alleged, got on the platform of a Sixth-avenue car, where complainant was standing and ordered him to get off the car. This he refused to do, claiming that, as he paid his fare he had as much right there as a white man. With this, it is alleged, ABBOTT forced the negro from the platform, at the same time striking him a violent blow in the eye with his clenched fist. The assailant was accordingly arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

THE BROADWAY WORSTED CASE.

ANNIE RUST, the young girl who, with her mother, was brought before Justice DODGE on Friday, charged with stealing worsted and bead work to the value of $222, from ALEXANDER DOUBET, No. 691 Broadway, was yesterday formally charged with taking $100 worth of woolen goods from the same party, on the 15th of September. She was brought to Court while the charge was being made, and afterward remanded to prison for trial.

ALLEGED HORSE STEALING.

Mr. WM. TAUSSKIE, a resident of Hudson City, N. J., yesterday caused the arrest of THOS. KRAUMER, charged with stealing his horse from the pasture-field near his house, on the 10th of June last. The owner of the missing property was never able to trace it until yesterday, when he found it in the possession of PATRICK GREEN, in this City. GREEN, upon being questioned, said that he purchased the horse from KRAUMER. The owner therefore charges him (KRAUMER) with the theft thereof. The accused was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

JEALOUSY, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

JOSEPH LOWEY and his wife MARIA reside at No. 131 Allen-street. Although they are in middle life, and have been married for many years, it would appear by the complaint of Mrs. LOWEY that the perfect confidence that should exist in such a sacred relationship does not here find place. At this late day, it is alleged, her husband has become jealous of her, for some or no reason, as the case may be, and the result has been that for some time the two have lived unhappily together. On Friday night LOWEY came home, and in one of his passionate spells, drew a seven barreled revolver, and discharged the contents of two of its chambers in the direction of his wife's head, but, fortunately for her, neither of the shots reached their mark. This affair, of course, led at once to his arrest. He was brought before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday morning, when he was committed for examination.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

A seaman named THOMAS H. RILEY returned to New-York on Monday, after a long sea voyage, in which he had managed to gather about $600 in money. His pockets thus plethoric, the sailor determined that he would have a "jolly good spree," and on Friday morning he commenced the programme. He alleges that he went into a liquor-saloon somewhere in Division-street, where he met two parties named JOHN MORGAN and RICHARD RILEY. With them he was soon very friendly, and ere long not less than $30 are said to have been drawn from his purse to pay for the wines, &c., with which the little company was served. Some one, (complainant does not distinctly remember who,) then proposed a ride to Central Park. A carriage was procured, of which a man named FRANK LARNEY was the driver, and the party started for the Park. The sailor says he remembers nothing of the beauties of that place, or what transpired after they started for it, until at a late hour that night, when he found himself wandering about in the vicinity of the ferry at the foot of Grand-street, East River. Upon regaining his consciousness the first thing he did was to look for his money, but it was gone. He thereupon procured the assistance of the Police, who arrested the driver of the carriage and the two friends who accompanied the complainant, and brought them yesterday morning before Justice SHANDLEY, but His Honor very properly ruled that as nothing was found in the possession of either of the accused that would tend to fasten conviction upon them, the mere supposition of a drunken man, without any other testimony against the prisoners, was insufficient to hold them, and they were honorably discharged.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

The "Bowery Boys" are again in trouble. It appears that on Friday afternoon a difficulty of some kind occurred between two of their number, named CHARLES H. WEEKS and DANIEL MCDERMOTT, which ended in the latter attempting to bite off a portion of WEEKS' chin. This led to the arrest of MCDERMOTT, who was pointed out to the officer by one LOUIS PIKE, a friend of WEEKS. On the way to the Station-house it is alleged that some angry words passed between the prisoner and PIKE, whereupon the latter, drawing a revolver and approaching MCDERMOTT, pointed the weapon at him and was just on the point of firing when the officer interfered and succeeded in wresting the revolver from his hand. MCDERMOTT and PIKE were each held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of felonious assault.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

CHARLES W. MERRITT, a wealthy resident of Newtown, L. I., appeared before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday morning and entered a complaint against AUGUSTUS BRENEMAN, *alias* Black Gus, WM. G. STEELE and GEORGE FINNEGAN, who, as he alleges, keep a gambling-house at No. 709 Broadway, which place he visited on the night of the 3d of August, and within a short time lost $1,175 at the game of "faro." The parties complained of were arrested yesterday and compelled to find bail in the sum of $1,000 each to answer the charge.

Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.

The following bids for $300,000 of this stock, paying six per cent. interest, were received and opened at the Comptroller's Office yesterday:

	Amount.	Price.
Ward & Co.	$13,000	100.02
Ward & Co.	10,000	100.01
John Reid	11,000	100.01
John Reid	10,000	100.02
Jacob S. Hartman	1,000	100.00
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	20,000	96.56
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	10,000	97.56
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	10,000	98.06
S. V. Hoffman	25,000	100.05
C. H. Russell	300,000	100.00

The following awards were made:

	Amount.	Price.
Ward & Co.	$13,000	100.02
Ward & Co.	10,000	100.01
John Reid	11,000	100.01
John Reid	10,000	100.02
S. V. Hoffman	25,000	100.05
C. H. Russell	231,000	100.00
Total	$300,000	

In Memoriam.

NEW-YORK, 6th October, 1866.

The remains of the unhappy Don JOSE GARCIA OTERO, which, since the 27th of November last, were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Brooklyn, have been buried, and a marble flat stone placed over his tomb, on which there is engraved the following inscription:

R. P. D.

Don JOSE GARCIA OTERO
Victima sacrificada
Alevemente inmolada
Al interés del dinero,
Su porvenir lisonjero
Manos impías cortaron;
Pero sus restos hallaron
Un amigo verdadero.

A nombre de sus deudos residentes en España.
ANTONIO CUYAS.

A CITY CAR PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday morning Mrs. M. T. HULL, a resident of Westfield, Massachusetts, and temporarily stopping with some friends at No. 37 West Forty-first-street, had her pocket picked while riding in a Broadway and University-place car. The article stolen was a handsome gold-cased watch and chain valued at $150; on the outer case of the watch was engraved the name of the owner. Mrs. HULL suspects a well-dressed veiled female, who sat next to her in the car, of having committed the theft. No arrests have been made as yet.

POLITICAL.—The Republican primaries of the various wards in Jersey City, for the selection of delegates to the County and Assembly District Conventions, will be held on Monday evening.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 6.—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt, Mr. Wm. Vanderbilt, New-York; Mrs. L. Van Hoffman, governess, children and servant, New-York; Mr. H. Lewis, Philadelphia; Mr. C. A. Grimes, two children and servant, New-York; Mr. George Ropes, Boston; Mrs. M. L. Morgan, New-York; Mr. George J. Fiske, Mrs. Fiske, Boston; Mr. Adolphe Gosling, late Consul of Hanover at New-York, Col. Wm. H. Coyle, United States Army, New-Haven; G. Coster, Mrs. Barker, governess and infant, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. Deane, Boston; F. P. James and Mrs. James, New-York; J. P. Lesley and Mrs. Lesley, Philadelphia; C. A. Lippencott and Mrs. Lippencott, New-York; Wm. Satchell, Mrs. Satchell, Mr. A. Lockwood and Mrs. E. Lockwood, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Minot, Boston; Mr. A. de Grieff and Mrs. de Grieff, New-York; Mr. Le Ray, Attache of French Legation at Washington; Mr. Edward Walker, Mrs. Walker and 2 Misses Walker, New-York; Mrs. Wm. Lynde, Miss Clara Lynde, Miss Ida Lynde and 3 Masters Lynde, Miss Kate Cunningham, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Sophie Sterne, 4 children and servant, New-York; Mr. Nathan Appleton, Boston; Mr. Henry Turnbull, Mr. Lawrence Turnbull, Mr. Charles Hoffman, Miss Louise Hoffman, Miss Turnbull, Miss Whitbridge, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Henry Boyce, Miss Mary Boyce and servant, Louisiana; Mr. F. L. DeForrest, Mr. J. G. DeForrest, Mrs. DeForrest, New-York; Mr. Adolphe Flamant, Mrs. Flamant, New-York; Mr. Joseph Lyon, Boston; Mr. C. A. Edwards, Miss Mary P. Edwards, New-York; Mr. S. M. Fassett, Mrs. Fassett, three children nurse and infant, Miss Hettie Wilson, Chicago, Ill; Mr. J. S. Carpender, Mrs. Carpender, Charles Carpender, Miss Lucy Carpender, Miss Mary Carpender, F. K. Stevens, Miss Stevens, New-York; Mrs. H. Stebbins and child, Mrs. Talboys, Miss Western and servant, New York; Mrs. Tryon, New-Haven; F. Henry, New-York; Isaac Dreyfus, New-York; J. R. Lewis, New York; Henry Mayer, Mrs. Nayer, two children and servant, C. F. Butier, New-Orleans; Wm. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Henry Rosenfeld, New-York; G. C. Abbey, Mrs. Abbey, Chicago; I. E. Marsh, New-York; H. H. Manigault, Mrs. Manigault, Shoemakertown, Penn.; I. F. de la Cruz, New-York; S. I. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Spiegelberg, five children and nurse, New-York; Leonce Albin, Mrs. Albin and child, San Francisco; A. B. Knapp, New-York; Manuel de Ortega, Havana; C. Kaufmann, Mrs. C. Kaufmann, 3 children and nurse, New-York; Franklin Burgers, Boston; David Numann, New-York; Conte de Poros Dulces, Havana; Julius Garelly, New-York; Fidel Fernandez, Mr. Piagio, Naples; G. S. Patridge, Jr., New-York; John Raber, Brooklyn; A. Panet, New-York; Mrs. L. Gilbaut, 3 children and servant, New-Orleans; Isaac Hess, New-York; E. Hirscher, Mrs. Hirscher, 3 children and servant, Chicago; Mrs. H. Grosjean and child, Philadelphia; F. Leunbrugger, Henry Pfleger, Sweden; C. Gross, New-York; E. Hockheimer, Danbury, Conn.; S. Buttolo, New-York; F. Caiss, J. Lambert, New-Orleans; Edward L. Johnson, New-York; Mr. Eugene Fleau and Mrs. Fleau, Paris, France; Etienne Tanniere, Mrs. Tanniere, 2 children and servant, San Francisco; J. Rosenberger, New-York; Mrs. Charles Louze and child, New-Orleans; M. Saugrais, New-York; Francois Marion, Francois Refour, Philadelphia; L. de la Croix, New-York; A. S. Escubas, Henry Escubas, Boston; B. Duplaw, Frank Chiffiot, New-Orleans; S. Jagmetti, two children and servant, Rome; Hugo Bartholomac, New-York; Mrs. C. Hanard, Boston; Richeonet C. Chertrau, New-Orleans; George Viber, New-York; Louis Pernir, Louis Dregas, New-Orleans; Julien Robert, Philadelphia; Alfred Bertrand, New-York; Gustave Block, Jas. Lest, New-Orleans; James F. Simon, New York. Total, 191.

OCT. 6—*In steamship Bellona, for London*—W. C. Kenyon and wife, C. M. Cash, Samuel Choot, wife and child, Mary Barry, Elizabeth Day and child, William Mold, Isaac Abbott and wife, John Rowley, William Husband, Mrs. Mary Peters, Miss Mary A. Solomon, David McAuley, wife and four children, Lawrence McDonald, Miss Bridget Fallum, James Singleton, John Smith, Stephen D. Coles, C. A. Edwards, lady and servant, G. A. Goodman, H. A. Johnson, C. H. Gardner, Miss Emily St. John, Miss Fanny Clements, Chas. E. Jones, and several in the steerage.

Oct. 6—In steamship City of Paris for Liverpool—J. H. Scott and wife, Julia and Florence Scott, Miss Annie Coddington, of New-York; Jacob R. Fruse, wife and son, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Webster, of Chicago; Miss Maria B. Helmuth and Miss Ann Cashime Helmuth and servant, of Philadelphia; Mrs. R. M. Wagstaff, of Buffalo; William McCance, of New-York; D. Douglass, of New-York; Moses S. Beach, Charles T. Beach, of New-York; H. Behrendt, of Paris; W. E. Anderson, Dr. Rosenthall and daughter, Mr. D. Wolff, James H. Farthing, J. B. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Desgranges, Mrs. Denton, Dr. T. H. Bishop, G. S. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop and Miss Bishop, of New-York; E. Mentruet, of New-York; Jno. Bennett, Mr. Livingston, of Chicago; G. P. Kenyon, wife and children, of Syracuse; W. W. Strong and wife, of Chicago; Mr. Talbott, wife and daughter, of Chicago; C. G. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, of Chicago; Miss Blake, Miss Palmer, of New-York; Miss Lynde, Miss Towles, of New-York; O. P. Burt, wife and three children, of Buffalo; Wm. T. Richards, wife and two children, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Burt, Mrs. D. Mier, Mr. Hilmuth, of Philadelphia; J. E. Sheldon, of New-York; Wm. M. Binney, of Boston; P. E. Emory, of Newark, N. J.; Fredk. J. de Peyster, J. Ashton Peyster, of New-York; Mr. H. M. Scott and two children, of England; J. D. Giblin, Robert Jones, Miss J. E. Jones, and Miss A. M. Jones, of Wales, G. B.; Anne S. Clothier, of Philadelphia; Thomas Affleck and wife, Rev. T. D. Gore, Rev. G. L. Surber, of Kentucky; Peter I. Bonker and wife, of Detroit; Samuel H. Brown, P. F. Albmener, of Philadelphia; J. Schofield, Mr. James Elbot, of New-York; Mrs. Howell, B. Carpenter and son, of Chicago; Mr. Palmer, wife and two children, of New-York; Mrs. Hubbard, W. H. Hubbard and H. M. Hubbard, of Chicago; Mr. Blake, Mr. Unslow, Mr. C. A. Palmer, Master C. G. Palmer, of New York; Fred. K. Piaff, Edwin F. Butler, Gen. B. S. Roberts, Matthew Green, Alston Bishop, Thomas A. Painter, of N.Y. Edward Harman, New-York; Rev. H. J. Shield, Thomas A. Weston, James Easton, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss L. A. Eastwood, John Herbert, L. Todd, George F. McIvor and Miss McIvor, Robert S. Beatty, Toronto; Mrs. Scott, A. Deneze, Detroit; J. F. Cassel, wife and child, O. S. Hyde, Hamilton; Francis Eaglton, San Francisco; Hon. T. H. Seymour and servant, London; James Fallison, London; Wm. A. Conway, New-York; John Burke, Wm. J. Malone, Hugh G. Cornell, New-York.

OCT. 6—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Winder, Miss Jones, Mrs. E. Hyam, Mrs. R. Rollins, Miss Katie Hyam, James Hall, James Thorpe, John Dailey, Alfred Cresswell, James Meyer, Mrs. E. Duffrey and two children, C. Bollman, W. P. Armstrong, Jas. Southal, Jas. C. Halleck, New-York; Richard Jenkins, Philadelphia; H. Harrington, Liverpool; R. Richtner, Bremen; H. F. Plow, Bermuda—and others in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City for Charleston.—E. Sebrilg, wife child and nurse; W. Gilmore Simms; Mrs. Jas. H. Taylor and child; Mrs. Jas. A. Bayley and 2 children; Mrs. Fanny Smith and child; Miss Kinkead, C. H. Little, wife and 2 children, Miss C. Bancock, Miss M. A. Taylor, Miss C. Taylor, Miss Jacobi, maid and 4 children, Capt. Spencer, Miss Griffith, Miss Lermon, T. J. Codray, F. Berry, J. Hiller, E. Powers, A. Garbeisch, H. Eames, A. Hankh, J. Vohs, Mr. Denny, Mrs. Denny and child, M. A. Sheldon, Mrs. H. B. Thayer and two children, S. P. Squire, E. L. Wells, Mrs. Ward, R. M. Green, Mrs. C. D. Brahe, Mrs. Leonhardt, H. Brahe, Mr. Bobart, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Mrs. Strong, T. Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, Miss Buckley, C. Madison, D. M. Owen, C. R. Owen, N. T. Smith, A. McKenzie, H. E. Lord, A. W. Clary, A. Bischoff, Capt. G. W. Gedney, J. Vreeland, M. L. Marshall, E. Hass, M. Jacobi, Mrs. M. Jacobi, W. Pendergast, J. McGrath, Prof. Burns, H. C. Badger, L. E. Trescott, A. Anderson, Mrs. A. Murtland, E. Haile, and 23 in the second cabin.

In steamship George Washington for New-Orleans—Mrs. Oseary and children, E. Engleke and lady, H. Bonart, four children and wife, Miss Addie Norton, George P. French, L. Utter, C. H. Slocomb, C. H. Hawthorn, Thos. H. Rowan, J. Norman Jackson, wife, child and servant, Leo H. Clark, wife and infant, Miss Marie Drassak, Miss E. Johnson, Dr. T. G. Richardson, W. S. Vernam and servant, Mrs. Crawford Williams, three children and servant, Mrs. E. G. Gormley, Miss J. Bradley, Louis Stritiag, W. F. Truelson, Miss Ann Jones, Miss Rosetta Brown, Miss Emma Drassal, Henry S. Davis, Chas. T. Dond, H. H. Stanley, C. C. Chase, H. M. Hindman, M. M. Hindman, wife, child and servant, J. Calhoun, John L. Roun, W. L. Wainright and lady, Mrs. J. Land, Mrs. W. H. H. Sterling, Thomas Hunt, and lady, Miss Louisa L. Hunt, Mrs. W. E. Dill, child and servant, Miss Connor, Miss Mollie Johnson, Mrs. E. McElroy, child and servant, A. Bondonsque, W. S. Westmore, Hyde Rust, Edward Hobart, Miss Lizzie Johnson, and others.

In steamship Huntsville, for New-Orleans—G. L. Dethlef, Jno. C. Bartlett and child, Mrs. Dobbins, Julius Beison, Jno. Casely, Thomas Casely, Jno. Casely, Jr., Morris Leaby, Thomas Leaby, Moses Rothblum, Fred. Haisler, Mrs. Clara Gibbons and child, Miss Coyle, Richard Massey, Morris Regan, Martin Laven, T. O. Farrell, George Blain, J. H. Blain, J. Oestbeick, Louis Calatrava, E. Kirch, Frederick Engleston.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—James Gardiner, H. H. Fouvard, V. Bansen, J. E. Eastmond, Rev. Mr. Poole, C. H. Pohlman, Miss Poole, Miss Bolton, Mrs. J. S. Derby, F. W. Cornell, M. D. O'Connor, Wm. Newhouse, wife and daughter, Mrs. Gov. Jenkins, Miss Brown, Henry N. Wayn, H. E. Bartwick, G. S. Marshall and wife, Mrs. James, Miss Lee, N. Hanslen, G. S. Van Feil, C. Max, C. S. Trowbridge, M. H. Denis and son, Wm. L. Denis, M. J. Rich, Mrs. Rantont and daughter, E. J. Loomis, Capt. J. D. Weed, Jas. M. Barnard and wife, Geo. F. Nichols, Dr. Grandile, B. Hirsh, Miss J. Hirshfield, Mrs. Benchley, Mrs. W. S. Brayton, G. W. Phillips, W. D. Ferris, H. C. Richard, L. Gray, Adam Swain, H. Derve, Mrs. M. D. O'Connor, Mrs. Wm. Hussey and daughter, Mrs. Law, Miss Bent, Miss Seely, Mrs. M. H. Denis, E. G. Hilton and wife, Mrs. Beaubard, Mrs. O. P. Stokes, C. Epping, wife and 2 sons, Mr. Naz, Mrs. Buckley and daughter, Mrs. E. Bernardy, J. Flynn and sister, M. Berendt, Mr. Morse and wife, C. Mann, S. Straus, J. S. Barker, Geo. Orcott, M. M. Pulasky, A. Long.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana—Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. Ward and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Knight, J. S. Hains, D. P. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tinker and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Linnan, J. S. George, Mrs. Chambers and daughter, Mr. Darling E. A. Bethel, Mrs. Rigby and child, Miss A. Camplejohn, A. Mosely, J. S. Hamlen, T. W. H. Dulet, J. Molloy, A. Wrigley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 6 02 | Sun sets...... 5 33 | Moon rises.. 4 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 46 | Gov. Island. 7 35 | Hell Gate.... 8 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow via Movill, F. Macdonald; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messuire, Havana and Nassau. E. Cunard; Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Nat. S. N. Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Larmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Queen City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Louisa Moore, Burnett, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Merrimac, Van Tice, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison.

Brigs Helen, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; Gentle Annie, (Br.,) Burgoss, Zaza, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Oceanus, Hawkins, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Undine, Martin, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Galveston, Young & Cowan.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct. 3, off Savannah Bar, passed steamships Tonawanda and Salvador, also bark Reunion, bound in; Charleston Bar bearing N. 7 miles, saw Frying-pan Lightship under sail strg. for Charleston. Experienced N. E. and northerly gales the entire passage.

U. S. store-bark Purveyor, A. V. Lieut. Commanding Edward F. Devens, St. Paul's de Loande 49 ds. Has been 10 ds. to the northward of Bermuda with heavy N. E. gales. No date, in lat. 20 21 N., lon. 58 19 W., spoke brig Spartan, from Wilmington, N. C., via Bermuda, for Demarara.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 175 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had heavy weather up to the Banks. Oct. 4, off George's Shoals, saw a U. S. gunboat, cruising.

Ship Mary E. Campbell, (of Liverpool,) Morse, Callao June 12, with guano to R. C. Ferguson. Passed Cape Horn July 15, crossed the equator Aug. 27. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. gales.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Carey, Baltimore 17 ds., in ballast to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Fosterlandet, (Swed.,) Hagglund, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kate Freeman, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gardner, Demarara 30 ds., with molasses, &c., to Jones & Lough.

Brig Herbert, (Br.,) Barker, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Joann White, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Allen, Halifax 4 ds., with logwood and iron to master.

Schr. Montana, (of Barnstable,) Parker, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Nicola, Keliar, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Franklin, Conroy, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me., with coal.

Schr. Louise Crockett, Crockett, Rockland, with lime

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Mirner, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W., light; weather clear.

Sailed.

Steamers New-York, Saxonia, Corsica, Ville de Paris, City of Paris, Erin, Bellona, City of Port-au-Prince, Louisa Moore, Quaker City, Merrimack, Raleigh, Geo. Washington, Huntsville, Alabama, C. W. Lord, Niagara, Hatteras, Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Arr. steamers Nereus, Miami and Salvor, from New-York; bark Augustina, Cienfuegos; brig Chilian, Turks Island.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW PILOT-BOAT.—The new pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13, of the New-York and Sandy Hook organization, went on a trial trip yesterday with a large party of guests on board, and returned to the City in the evening, entirely delighted with the excursion and their splendid craft, which is thought to be as fast a sailer as any yet afloat, which is saying a great deal. She was built by Mr. Henry Steers, of Greenpoint. The work was superintended by Mr. Joseph Van Duser. Her dimensions are 52 44-100 tons new measurement, length 82 feet 8 inches on deck, beam 20 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 8 feet. Her sails were made by Messrs. Van Pelt & Moore, and contain about 1,000 yards. The cabin is fitted up in the richest and most comfortable manner, the veneering being of many rare and valuable woods, and was done by Wm. H. Vanderveer, of this City. She is owned and will be manned by the following pilots: James M. Clark, Captain; Robert Veneer, John Bigbee, John Dougherty, John Phillips, Charles Stewart. She is named after the popular and gentlemanly Secretary of the Pilot Commissioners, and her cost is nearly or quite $20,000.

There were about 150 bales of cotton on Sable Island Sept. 26, saved from the wreck of the bark Ada G. York from New-Orleans for Liverpool, before reported wrecked.

Bark Kate Stamler, from New-York for Galveston, before reported as ashore near Cape Florida, has been got off and taken into Key West.

Schrs. Superior, Waterloo, Red Jacket, Catawamteag and Mary Louise, all of Rockland, arr. at Edgartown 4th inst., and are ashore on Cape Poge.

Bark Minnie Campbell, from Newport for Portland put into Halifax 29th ult. in distress—of what nature not stated.

Brig Eleanora, from Pedro Keys for Baltimore, ashore on Currituck, lies about 40 miles S. of Cape Henry.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Oct. 5.—Steamer Starlight, Pedrick, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, is ashore on Barnegat Shoals, bilged.

Spoken, &c.

Emelie Walker—Br. bark, from Swansea for Caldera, 42 ds. out, Aug. 28, lat. 19 43, lon. 35.

Mary Russell—bark, strg. S., Aug. 31, lat. 34 54, lon. 33 32.

Speedaway—Br. bark, bound E., was seen Sept. 20, lat 47, lon. 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Demarara, Sept. 6, brig Julia, for New-York in days.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
ORPHAN HOME FUND,
AT
GROVER'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1866.
300,000 TICKETS AT $1 EACH; 75,000 PRESENTS,
VALUED AT $250,000,
consisting of fine residences, lots, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., &c.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur Oct. 11, 1866.

All Agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons of tickets, &c., so as to reach Washington City by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets in New-York City and Brooklyn will be addressed to DUNCAN, NAVAN & CO., Bankers, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York; branch offices, No. 636 Broadway, No. 63 Fulton-st., and No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or

WM. S. MORSE, Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 575, Oct. 6, 1866.
40, 61, 18, 6, 33, 46, 4, 51, 5, 57, 45, 58, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 576, Oct. 6, 1866.
8, 20, 77, 10, 67, 46, 22, 34, 29, 18, 60, 39, 4.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 475, Oct. 6, 1866.
22, 18, 76, 31, 67, 55, 19, 75, 9, 2, 65, 20, 14.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 476, Oct. 6, 1866.
12, 18, 43, 67, 38, 41, 3, 39, 63, 70, 14, 49, 47.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.